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Extended Mass Layoffs in 2002

Abstract

[Excerpt] The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program to provide information on large-scale layoff events and on the characteristics of dislocated workers. Each month, BLS reports on the number of mass layoff actions by employers, and each quarter there is a separate report on the number and characteristics of those mass layoffs that last more than 30 days. This report extends that analysis for the entire 2002 calendar year, providing information on the industry, geographic distribution, and size of mass layoffs; the demographic characteristics of those claiming unemployment insurance; the duration of certified unemployment; the expectation of recall; and the extent of permanent worksite closures.

Keywords

mass layoffs, unemployment, dislocated workers, unemployment insurance, geographic distribution, worksite closures

Comments

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Extended Mass Layoffs in 2003



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Introduction

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program to provide information on large-scale layoff events and on the characteristics of dislocated workers. Each month, BLS reports on the number of mass layoff actions by employers, and each quarter there is a more detailed report on the number and characteristics of those mass layoffs that last more than 30 days. (Since 2004, the detailed reports no longer cover government and nonfarm layoffs.) This report summarizes this latter analysis for 2003, providing information on the industry, geographic distribution, and size of mass layoffs; the demographic characteristics of those claiming unemployment insurance; the duration of certified unemployment; the expectation of recall; and the extent of permanent worksite closures.

In 2003, employers laid off approximately 1.5 million workers in 7,346 extended mass layoff actions. Compared with 2002, layoff activity remained about the same, though the number of separations (layoffs) was down in the second half of 2003. (See table 1.) Layoff activity involving permanent worksite closures, which accounted for 13 percent of all layoff events and affected 214,110 workers in 2003, continued to decline from its peak in 2001.

Extended mass layoffs, as defined by BLS, refer to layoffs of at least 31 days' duration that involve the filing of initial claims for unemployment insurance by 50 or more individuals from a single establishment during a consecutive 5-week period. This report uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for the assignment and tabulation of layoff data by industry. Additional information about the program is provided in the Technical Note that follows the tables.

Highlights

Industry distribution of 2003 extended mass layoffs

- Manufacturing establishments accounted for 31 percent of layoff events and 28 percent of separations in the private sector in 2003, down from 34 percent of events and 31

percent of separations in 2002. These were the lowest percentages recorded for this sector since annual data became available in 1996. Food manufacturing firms (mostly fruit and vegetable canning and freezing) accounted for the largest number of workers laid off in manufacturing, followed by transportation equipment (mostly in automobile and aircraft) and computer and electronic products manufacturing (mostly in semiconductors). These three sectors accounted for 47 percent of the separations in manufacturing in 2003. Computer and electronic products and apparel registered the largest decreases in manufacturing separations (-39,040 and -10,833, respectively) when compared with 2002. (See tables 2 and 3.)

- Agriculture accounted for more than 10 percent of private sector layoff events and more than 12 percent of separations, with most of these events and separations due to the completion of seasonal work. (See table 2.) Layoff events and separations were most prevalent in agriculture and forestry support activities, followed by crop production.

- Administrative and waste services accounted for 10 percent of private sector layoff events and 11 percent of separations, due in part to the completion of contracts in temporary help agencies and professional employer organizations. (See table 2.) The number of events reached a program high of 665 events, while the number of separations (147,920) recorded its second highest level.

- Construction (mainly in heavy civil engineering and specialty trade contractors) accounted for 14 percent of events and 10 percent of separations in the private sector. (See table 2.) The number of events was the highest level recorded in the industry, while separations registered its highest level since 1997. Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work and the completion of contracts accounted for 83 percent of the separated workers in construction.

- Retail trade (mainly general merchandise and food and beverage stores) accounted for 9 percent of private-sector separations. (See table 2.) The end of seasonal work and

bankruptcy were the reasons for layoff cited most often by these employers.

- The number of laid-off workers in four major sectors (educational services, finance and insurance, information, and wholesale trade) reached record highs. There were no sectors reporting record lows. Layoffs in government also reached a program high in 2003, largely due to State and local government seasonal layoffs in educational services.

- Manufacturers and distributors of clothing reported laying off 96,457 workers, the lowest level since 2000. (See table 2.) In the last 3 years, more than 320,000 workers have lost jobs due to mass layoffs in this industry group. Since 2000, forty-four percent of separations in this group have occurred in the South.

- Employers involved in food production, processing, and distribution accounted for 24 percent of all private-sector separations, or 331,613 workers. The number of workers laid off increased by 4 percent, or +12,650 workers, compared with 2002, and were at a record high. (See tables 2 and 3.)

- Of the major sectors, mining and professional technical service companies had the largest percentage decreases in separations resulting from layoffs, followed by those in management of companies and enterprises. Layoffs in educational services reported the largest percentage increase of laid-off workers in the private sector, followed by wholesale trade and real estate and rental and leasing. Layoffs in government establishments rose 29 percent over the year, due to increased layoff activity among State and local governments. (See table 3.)

- Each of the four information technology-producing industries (computer hardware, software and computer services, communications equipment, and communications services) registered large declines in separations from year-ago levels. Among these industries, computer hardware firms had the largest number of laid-off workers (32,689) in 2003. (See table 4.)

- Of the 101 three-digit NAICS-coded industry groups identified in the MLS program, 51 posted decreases in the number of separated workers during 2003. Computer and electronic products manufacturing had the largest decrease (-39,040 workers), followed by general merchandise stores (-23,334) and professional and technical services (-17,655). Forty-three industries registered increases, led by educational services (+18,712), motion picture and sound recording establishments (+15,582), and air transportation (+14,529).

- Among three-digit NAICS industries, specialty trade contractors moved into the top 10 in terms of worker separations. This industry replaced professional and technical ser-

vices. Heavy and civil engineering construction and educational services industries moved into the top 5, replacing computer and electronic products manufacturing and general merchandise stores. (See table 5.)

- Among six-digit NAICS industries, scheduled passenger air transportation and supermarkets and other grocery stores moved into the top 10 in terms of separations. Leaving the list were other postharvest crop activities and wired telecommunications carriers. (See table 6.)

Reason for layoff

- Employers citing the end of seasonal work as the reason for layoff accounted for 32 percent of layoff events and 36 percent of separations, the same as in 2002. (See table 7.) On average, during each of the last 4 years, more than 525,000 have been laid off due to seasonal work. Twenty-eight percent of all workers separated because seasonal work ended occurred in food production (agriculture and food processing) establishments located in California.

- Layoffs due to internal company restructuring accounted for 20 percent of all extended mass layoff events and 21 percent of all separations, down from 23 percent of events and 25 percent of separations in 2002. (See table 7.) These layoffs occurred largely in general merchandise stores, air transportation, and computer and electronic products manufacturing. Employers in California reported the largest number of such laid-off workers, followed by Illinois.

- In 2003, the number of workers separated due to the completion of a contract (151,647) was the highest since 1997. (See table 7.) The largest number of separations due to contract completion occurred in administrative and support services (temporary help), followed by specialty trade contractors, building construction, and heavy and civil engineering construction firms. Layoffs due to the cancellation of a contract reached a program high of 35,601 in 2003.

- Layoffs due to a nonseasonal lack of demand for products and services (slack work) declined sharply in 2003 (-75,189 workers). This was the second consecutive year that the number of separations due to slack work has declined by 35 percent. The decline in 2003 was due largely to fewer layoffs in computer and electronic products, in transportation equipment manufacturing, and in electronic equipment manufacturing. The end of seasonal work (-26,241) and reorganization within the company (-23,208) had the next largest declines in layoffs by reason. Layoffs due to labor disputes had the largest increase in worker separations, +13,490, followed by those due to the completion of contracts and to import competition (+9,286 and +8,384, respectively). (See tables 7 and 8.)

- Florida and Illinois accounted for the highest number of separations in layoffs due to the completion of contracts.

Illinois and California posted the highest separation counts in layoffs as a result of company reorganizations. California accounted for the largest number of laid-off workers due to seasonal work, slack work, and financial difficulty. (See table 9.)

Size of layoff

- Layoff events in 2003 continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the layoff-size spectrum, with 59 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. This figure has remained fairly consistent, ranging from 58 to 60 percent annually. These layoff events, however, accounted for only 26 percent of separations, up slightly from 24 percent last year. Layoff events involving 500 or more workers accounted for 34 percent of separations. (See table 10.) These larger size layoffs accounted for 34 to 36 percent of total separations in all years except 1997, when they made up 32 percent of the total.

- The average number of separations per layoff event in 2003 was 205, the lowest level since 1999. Among private sector establishments, retail trade (largely food and beverage and general merchandise stores) reported the largest average layoff size, 308, followed by arts, entertainment, and recreation, with 275 separations per event. Establishments with the smallest average layoff size were those in other private sector services (132 workers), in utilities (135 workers), and in health care and social assistance (137 workers). (See table 11.)

- When the reason given for the layoff event was secondary effects of labor disputes, an average of 887 workers were impacted per event, the highest annual average for any reason. This was followed by layoffs that were reported as due to a model changeover (368 workers per event) and bankruptcy (339 workers). Layoffs due to a shortage of materials and plant or machine repair averaged the fewest separations per layoff event (121 and 138 workers, respectively). (See table 11.)

- Employers reporting the worksite as permanently closed averaged 230 separations per layoff event, the lowest average since 1998. (See table 11.)

Initial claimants

- There were 1,403,349 initial claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in 2003. Of these, 44 percent were women, 14 percent were black, 20 percent were Hispanic, and 16 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-nine percent of claimants were between the ages of 30 and 44. (See tables 12 and 14.) In 2003, of the total civilian labor force, 47 percent were women, 11 percent were black, 13 percent were Hispanic, and 15 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-seven percent of the civilian labor force was between the ages of 30 and 44.

- Persons of Hispanic origin accounted for 20 percent the claimants involved in extended mass layoff events, about the same as last year (19 percent). The percentage of Hispanic claimants was highest in agriculture (89 percent), followed by health care and social assistance (27 percent) and by administrative and waste services (23 percent). With respect to the reason for layoff, high percentages of Hispanic claimants were reported in layoffs due to the ending of seasonal work, the secondary effects of a labor dispute, and the start of a vacation period. (See table 13.)

- Black claimants accounted for 14 percent of all laid-off workers, about the same as last year (15 percent). Establishments providing educational services reported the highest percentage (32 percent) of black claimants, followed by other services, except public administration (24 percent) and by healthcare and social assistance (23 percent). High percentages of black claimants were reported in layoffs due to automation, import competition, and contract cancellation. (See table 13.)

- Sixteen percent of all claimants were aged 55 and over in 2003, about unchanged from 2002. The representation of these older claimants was highest in professional and technical services and in arts, entertainment, and recreation. Claimants between the ages of 30 and 44 accounted for 39 percent of all claimants from extended mass layoffs. The proportion of these claimants in this age group was highest among agriculture, construction, and information establishments. (See table 14.)

Duration of insured unemployment

- Tennessee had the longest duration of insured unemployment associated with extended mass layoff events (as measured by the average number of continued claims for unemployment insurance following the initial claim), followed by North Carolina, the District of Columbia, New Mexico, and Colorado. Claimants experiencing the shortest jobless duration (as measured by the average number of continued claims) were separated from employers located in Kentucky, followed by Nebraska, Alaska, and Hawaii. (See table 15.)

- Tennessee reported the largest proportion of claimants exhausting unemployment insurance benefits (40 percent), followed by Delaware (36 percent) and Wyoming (36 percent). States registering the lowest percentages of exhaustees were Nebraska (less than 1 percent), Mississippi (1 percent), and Alaska (2 percent). (See table 15.)

- The longest average jobless duration (based on the average number of continued claims) was experienced by claimants laid off from finance and insurance, followed by wholesale trade and utilities. Claimants laid off from accommodation and food services had the shortest spells of jobless duration, followed by retail trade and construction. (See table 16.)

- Benefit exhaustion rates were highest among workers in finance and insurance and in professional and technical services, while workers laid off in accommodation and food services and in construction had the lowest rates. (See table 16.)

- Claimants laid off due to energy-related issues, the relocation of work outside the United States, and automation had the longest jobless duration. The shortest duration occurred in layoffs due to labor disputes and natural disasters. (See table 16.)

- Benefit exhaustion rates were highest for claimants involved in worksite closures. Claimants in layoffs where employers did not expect a recall had higher benefit exhaustion rates compared with events in which a recall was expected. (See table 16.)

- Among the 50 largest metropolitan statistical areas in terms of the level of initial claims in extended mass layoff events, claimants laid off from establishments in St. Louis, MO led the list of those with the longest jobless duration, followed by San Jose, CA, Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ, Indianapolis, IN, and San Francisco, CA. Claimants in Erie, PA, Wichita, KS, and Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA had the shortest duration of unemployment. Benefit exhaustion rates were highest in Yuma, AZ and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL. (See table 17.)

- Black and Asian or Pacific Islander claimants had higher benefit exhaustion rates than other race and ethnic groups, while white claimants had the lowest. By age, the older a claimant, the more likely he or she was to exhaust benefits. Women had higher exhaustion rates than men did. (See table 18.)

Geographic distribution

- In 2003, for the seventh time in the last 8 years, employers in the West reported the highest number of separations; these occurred primarily among establishments engaged in food production (agriculture and food manufacturing). (See table 19.) The Northeast continued to have the lowest numbers of events and separations. Excluding the impact of seasonal layoffs, the West (331,174) and South (242,843) had the highest levels of separated workers in extended mass layoff events.

- In 2003, decreases in the number of separations occurred in two of the four regions, with the South reporting the largest decrease (-38,741), mostly due to fewer layoffs in apparel manufacturing, food and beverage stores, and computer and electronic products manufacturing. Six of the nine geographic divisions reported a decrease in separations from 2002, led by the Mountain (-54,356), West South Central (-27,929), and East South Central (-21,702) divisions. (See table 19.)

- California had the largest number of worker separations, 436,405, mostly from food production and administrative and support services. Even when the substantial impact of seasonal layoffs is excluded, California still had the highest separations' total for 2003 (259,716 workers). The States with the next-highest totals of separations including seasonal layoffs were Illinois (133,517), Florida (112,216), and New York (93,910). (See table 20.)

- Alabama, Nevada, Ohio, and Texas reached their lowest annual totals of laid-off workers since the MLS program resumed in 1995, while California, Florida, Montana, New York, and South Dakota reached new highs. Thirty-three States and the District of Columbia had over-the-year declines in the number of laid-off workers, led by Arizona (-25,762), Texas (-24,941), Illinois (-21,191), and Pennsylvania (-20,389). Of the 17 States reporting an over-the-year increase, California (+78,858), Michigan (+27,144), and Wisconsin (+15,642) experienced the sharpest increases. (See table 20.)

- Fifty-six percent of events and 52 percent of separations occurred in metropolitan areas, a decrease from 2002, when 66 percent of events and 61 percent of separations occurred in such areas. Among the 331 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Chicago reported the highest number of separations (62,945), mainly from administrative and support services and specialty trade contractors. Boston, Detroit, and Minneapolis-St. Paul entered the top ten metropolitan areas in terms of laid-off workers, replacing San Jose, Yuma, and Phoenix-Mesa. (See table 21.)

- California had the highest concentration of layoffs relative to employment among the States, in part due to the impact of food production. (See chart 1.) Relative concentrations of mass layoff activity also were high in Washington, Illinois, Alaska, Montana, Wisconsin, and Idaho. The lowest concentrations of mass layoff activity were found in Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, and South Dakota. Even excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California still had the highest relative concentration index, followed by Illinois and Florida. (See Chart 2.)

Recall expectations

- In 2003, employers expected a recall in 47 percent of mass layoff actions, the same as in 2002. In the 1996-2000 period, recall expectations ranged from 60-66 percent, compared to 45-47 percent in the 2001-2003 period. Industries where the expectation of recall was highest following a layoff included agriculture (81 percent), construction (72 percent), arts, entertainment, and recreation (69 percent), and mining (69 percent). Layoffs in the finance and insurance sector had the lowest percentage of recall expectation (3 percent), followed by those in the information sector (10 percent) and real estate and rental and leasing (14 percent).

Excluding seasonal and vacation-period layoffs (in which a recall was expected 94 percent of the time), a recall was expected in only 23 percent of events—the MLS program’s lowest annual recorded percentage. (See tables 22 and 23.)

- Of those establishments expecting a recall, 40 percent indicated that all workers would eventually be recalled, and 87 percent expected to recall at least half of the workers. (See table 22.)

- Employers citing automation, energy concerns, and non-natural disaster as the reason for the layoff had the lowest percentages of recall expectation. Layoffs due to a vacation period, inclement weather, plant or machine repair, and the end of seasonal work registered the highest recall expectations. (See table 23.)

- Manufacturing industries accounted for 37 percent of all events and 35 percent of the separations for which the employer did not expect a recall. These layoffs without expectation of recall occurred mainly in computer and electronic products (primarily in semiconductors and related devices, telephone apparatus, and bare printed circuit boards), transportation equipment (primarily in aircraft and automobiles), and primary metals. (See table 24.)

- Internal company restructuring was the reason cited most frequently for layoffs from which no recall is expected, accounting for 46 percent of the layoff events and 52 percent of separations. Layoffs due to contract completion accounted for an additional 16 percent of layoffs events and 13 percent of separations. (See table 24.)

Permanent worksite closures

- Employers reported that 13 percent of all extended mass layoff events resulted in a permanent closure of the worksite, affecting 214,110 workers. The number of workers involved in closures has declined by -165,666, or -44 percent, since reaching a peak in 2001. (See table 25.)

- Separations in permanent closures in 2003 were due mainly to internal company restructuring. Compared with 2002, employers citing import competition had the largest increase (+7,058) in laid-off workers. (See table 25.)

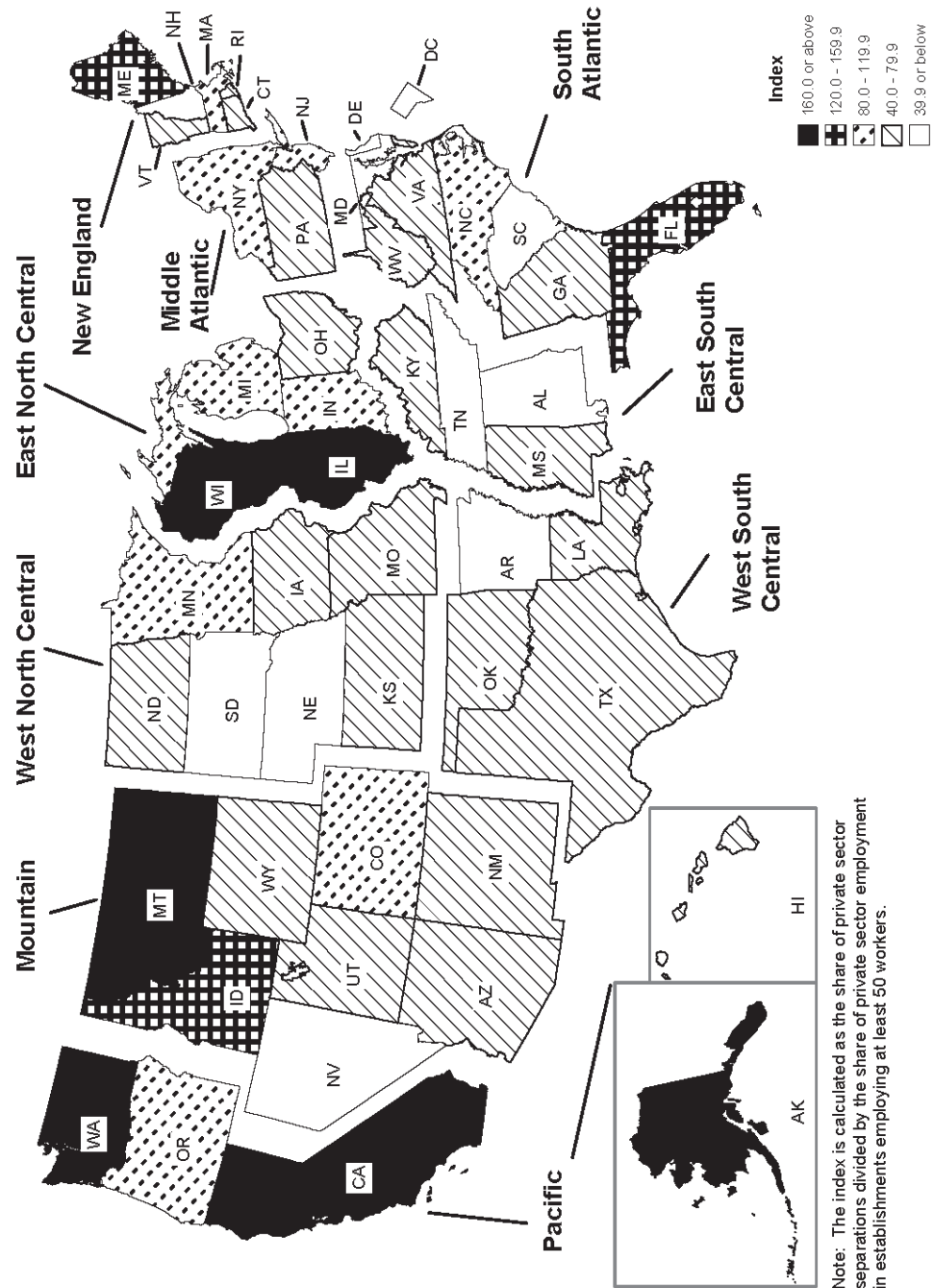
- In 2003, manufacturing accounted for 50 percent of events and 44 percent of separations resulting in worksite closure. These events occurred mostly in computer and electronic products, machinery, textile mills, and apparel. Retail trade accounted for 13 percent of the layoff events and 21 percent of separations resulting from closures during the year, largely in general merchandise stores and in food and beverage stores. (See table 26.)

- In 2003, textile mills and primary metal manufacturing establishments moved into the top 10 three-digit NAICS industries in terms of the number of laid-off workers in permanent closures. The manufacturing industries replaced telecommunications and truck transportation. (See table 27.)

- California registered the highest number of separations in permanent closure-related events (41,975), followed by North Carolina (18,399), Florida (15,201), and Illinois (12,925). Texas (-21,629) and Pennsylvania (-11,027) reported the largest decreases in separations due to closures from 2002 to 2003; North Carolina (+3,568) and Georgia (+3,100) had the largest increases in laid-off workers. (See table 28.)

- Among the 331 Metropolitan Areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach reported the highest number of separations (10,856) in permanent closure-related events, followed by Chicago (5,518) and Atlanta (4,084). Atlanta, Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, Orange County, Oakland, Stockton-Lodi, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, and Denver entered the top 10 metropolitan areas this year in terms of workers laid off in permanent closures, replacing Salt Lake City-Ogden, Kansas City, Detroit, Boston, San Francisco, Dallas, and Bergen-Passaic. (See table 29.)

Chart 1. Index of mass-layoff separations, 2003



**Chart 2. Index of mass-layoff separations
(excluding seasonal work and vacation period), 2003**

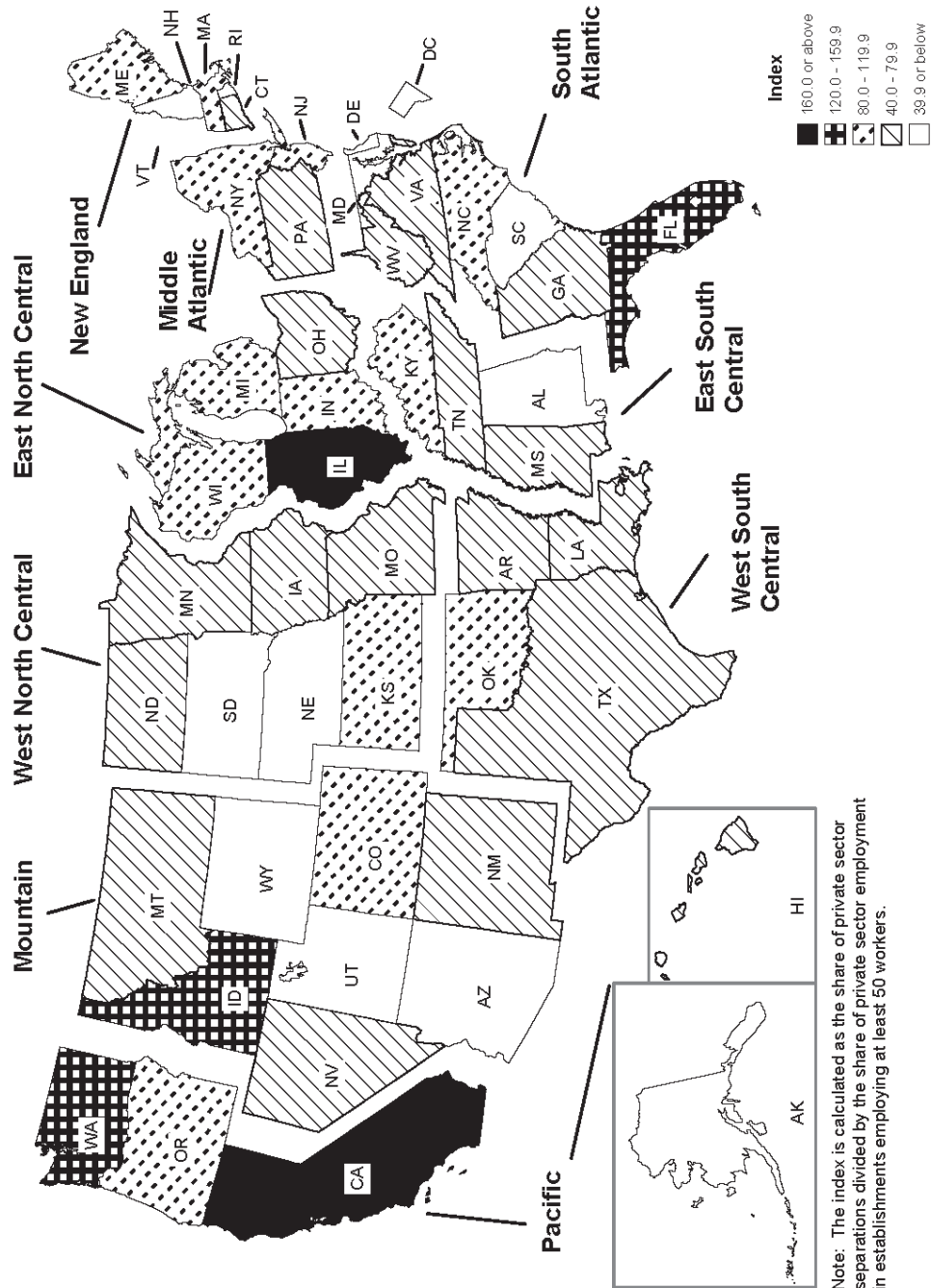


Table 1. Numbers of extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 1995–2003

Year/quarter	Events ¹	Separations ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance ¹
1995²			
Second quarter.....	1,724	400,980	332,731
Third quarter.....	950	194,149	154,226
Fourth quarter.....	1,764	348,741	312,428
Total.....	4,438	943,870	799,385
1996			
First quarter.....	1,408	272,480	224,393
Second quarter.....	1,352	261,628	200,032
Third quarter.....	1,021	233,199	185,247
Fourth quarter.....	1,916	417,048	348,073
Total.....	5,697	1,184,355	957,745
1997			
First quarter.....	1,317	255,227	224,180
Second quarter.....	1,587	351,198	292,673
Third quarter.....	1,082	217,869	209,019
Fourth quarter.....	1,697	321,821	316,035
Total.....	5,683	1,146,115	1,041,907
1998			
First quarter.....	1,320	208,082	247,315
Second quarter.....	1,563	391,461	402,276
Third quarter.....	1,234	248,054	256,803
Fourth quarter.....	1,734	379,976	325,990
Total.....	5,851	1,227,573	1,232,384
1999			
First quarter.....	1,509	277,780	252,122
Second quarter.....	1,444	294,968	242,464
Third quarter.....	1,097	241,725	189,973
Fourth quarter.....	1,625	334,794	287,685
Total.....	5,675	1,149,267	972,244
2000			
First quarter.....	1,330	254,646	221,368
Second quarter.....	1,271	258,608	231,471
Third quarter.....	1,014	230,103	189,250
Fourth quarter.....	2,005	427,070	376,611
Total.....	5,620	1,170,427	1,018,700
2001			
First quarter.....	1,765	342,954	340,210
Second quarter.....	2,072	481,886	401,269
Third quarter.....	1,815	384,403	371,541
Fourth quarter.....	2,697	542,125	502,502
Total.....	8,349	1,751,368	1,615,522
2002			
First quarter.....	1,750	334,017	316,489
Second quarter.....	1,905	432,869	353,017
Third quarter.....	1,383	310,351	284,629
Fourth quarter.....	2,257	469,739	421,646
Total.....	7,295	1,546,976	1,375,781
2003			
First quarter.....	1,700	334,621	334,215
Second quarter.....	2,131	457,836	421,043
Third quarter.....	1,458	301,618	271,718
Fourth quarter.....	2,057	408,750	376,373
Total.....	7,346	1,502,825	1,403,349

¹ Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all States and the District of Columbia.

² The Mass Layoff Statistics program began collecting data in the second quarter of 1995. (See Technical Note.)

Table 2. **Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2001-2003**

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Total ¹	8,349	7,295	7,346	1,751,368	1,546,976	1,502,825	1,615,522	1,375,781	1,403,349
Total, private	8,128	7,000	6,883	1,698,131	1,457,024	1,387,131	1,568,608	1,314,921	1,302,413
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.....	753	663	702	173,299	184,693	170,697	111,096	96,778	102,583
Mining.....	61	78	51	13,110	11,632	8,065	12,477	10,963	8,702
Utilities.....	19	19	22	3,835	3,390	2,977	4,196	2,722	2,973
Construction.....	776	848	943	111,897	118,547	132,073	115,484	135,335	148,379
Manufacturing.....	3,276	2,378	2,103	627,930	454,034	384,188	693,500	469,774	406,625
Food.....	341	316	347	72,079	79,217	78,221	65,618	61,025	67,253
Beverage and tobacco products.....	31	22	32	6,506	4,296	4,994	4,389	3,104	5,030
Textile mills.....	96	75	74	20,184	13,151	16,639	21,898	17,554	17,429
Textile product mills.....	28	21	26	3,636	4,932	4,226	4,338	5,886	4,200
Apparel.....	192	146	107	32,328	27,792	16,959	31,590	26,944	16,042
Leather and allied products.....	25	20	11	4,432	1,796	1,470	3,594	2,056	1,243
Wood products.....	86	81	87	10,745	10,695	10,712	13,815	13,653	13,675
Paper.....	87	65	47	16,226	10,103	7,031	14,007	8,689	6,767
Printing and related support activities.....	62	55	48	9,941	9,233	5,661	8,959	7,458	6,343
Petroleum and coal products.....	21	24	20	3,380	3,795	3,142	2,897	3,815	3,156
Chemicals.....	71	59	49	12,614	9,798	9,599	9,457	7,392	8,008
Plastics and rubber products.....	122	66	72	18,739	9,349	8,576	21,541	8,521	9,863
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	79	89	105	13,484	14,078	15,874	13,762	13,016	17,318
Primary metal.....	198	126	117	43,723	22,611	22,808	50,575	28,851	23,331
Fabricated metal products.....	233	131	124	32,419	17,903	16,882	36,351	18,163	17,501
Machinery.....	280	170	130	47,001	30,783	24,523	56,859	32,467	26,717
Computer and electronic products.....	614	410	253	131,487	81,410	42,370	139,940	84,502	44,365
Electrical equipment and appliance.....	140	104	73	32,869	20,908	13,028	40,849	30,119	13,330
Transportation equipment.....	372	262	232	86,403	59,601	58,721	122,405	73,074	78,559
Furniture and related products.....	118	76	85	17,715	12,277	13,047	20,048	14,153	17,623
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	80	60	64	12,019	10,306	9,705	10,608	9,332	8,872
Wholesale trade.....	180	150	169	28,975	24,205	30,590	22,613	19,476	24,004
Retail trade.....	457	412	413	131,974	135,679	127,187	103,613	108,419	134,532
Transportation and warehousing.....	395	338	352	117,192	82,065	87,918	96,619	74,959	89,287
Information.....	324	299	256	60,232	58,661	65,968	57,385	62,105	65,321
Finance and insurance.....	177	200	208	33,671	38,692	40,049	29,690	36,970	38,530
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	33	17	22	7,602	2,944	3,645	4,684	2,793	2,915
Professional and technical services.....	257	259	208	51,218	57,907	40,252	40,647	45,670	34,965
Management of companies and enterprises.....	16	20	20	3,345	4,959	3,896	2,834	5,145	4,101
Administrative and waste services.....	595	608	665	168,360	134,536	147,920	133,369	143,137	128,098
Educational services.....	15	19	27	1,652	2,162	4,915	1,264	2,251	4,334
Health care and social assistance.....	174	222	238	23,792	30,148	32,518	19,404	25,812	28,123
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	126	124	137	39,758	46,117	37,643	16,714	15,026	18,289
Accommodation and food services.....	367	244	247	79,687	50,362	53,215	82,218	44,099	48,313
Other services, except public administration.....	82	91	93	11,334	14,500	12,286	10,536	11,942	11,347
Unclassified	45	11	7	9,268	1,791	1,129	10,265	1,545	992
Government.....	221	295	463	53,237	89,952	115,694	46,914	60,860	100,936
Federal.....	52	52	43	12,696	16,218	10,252	12,796	14,202	11,179
State.....	41	57	79	10,498	17,946	22,915	8,838	15,337	15,681
Local.....	128	186	341	30,043	55,788	82,527	25,280	31,321	74,076
Selected industry groupings²									
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	457	410	363	107,028	117,450	96,457	99,712	106,476	96,137
Food production, processing, and distribution.....	1,326	1,204	1,337	298,665	318,963	331,613	226,681	204,371	255,475

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See the Technical Note for descriptions of these industry groupings.

Table 3. Over-the-year change in extended mass layoffs separations by industry, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003

Industry	2001-2002		2002-2003	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total ¹	-204,392	-11.7	-44,151	-2.9
Total, private	-241,107	-14.2	-69,893	-4.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.....	11,394	6.6	-13,996	-7.6
Mining.....	-1,478	-11.3	-3,567	-30.7
Utilities.....	-445	-11.6	-413	-12.2
Construction.....	6,650	5.9	13,526	11.4
Manufacturing.....	-173,896	-27.7	-69,846	-15.4
Food.....	7,138	9.9	-996	-1.3
Beverage and tobacco products.....	-2,210	-34.0	698	16.2
Textile mills.....	-7,033	-34.8	3,488	26.5
Textile product mills.....	1,296	35.6	-706	-14.3
Apparel.....	-4,536	-14.0	-10,833	-39.0
Leather and allied products.....	-2,636	-59.5	-326	-18.2
Wood products.....	-50	-5	17	.2
Paper.....	-6,123	-37.7	-3,072	-30.4
Printing and related support activities.....	-708	-7.1	-3,572	-38.7
Petroleum and coal products.....	415	12.3	-653	-17.2
Chemicals.....	-2,816	-22.3	-199	-2.0
Plastics and rubber products.....	-9,390	-50.1	-773	-8.3
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	594	4.4	1,796	12.8
Primary metal.....	-21,112	-48.3	197	.9
Fabricated metal products.....	-14,516	-44.8	-1,021	-5.7
Machinery.....	-16,218	-34.5	-6,260	-20.3
Computer and electronic products.....	-50,077	-38.1	-39,040	-48.0
Electrical equipment and appliance.....	-11,961	-36.4	-7,880	-37.7
Transportation equipment.....	-26,802	-31.0	-880	-1.5
Furniture and related products.....	-5,438	-30.7	770	6.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	-1,713	-14.3	-601	-5.8
Wholesale trade.....	-4,770	-16.5	6,385	26.4
Retail trade.....	3,705	2.8	-8,492	-6.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	-35,127	-30.0	5,853	7.1
Information.....	-1,571	-2.6	7,307	12.5
Finance and insurance.....	5,021	14.9	1,357	3.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	-4,658	-61.3	701	23.8
Professional and technical services.....	6,689	13.1	-17,655	-30.5
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,614	48.3	-1,063	-21.4
Administrative and waste services.....	-33,824	-20.1	13,384	9.9
Educational services.....	510	30.9	2,753	127.3
Health care and social assistance.....	6,356	26.7	2,370	7.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	6,359	16.0	-8,474	-18.4
Accommodation and food services.....	-29,325	-36.8	2,853	5.7
Other services, except public administration.....	3,166	27.9	-2,214	-15.3
Unclassified	-7,477	-80.7	-662	-37.0
Government.....	36,715	69.0	25,742	28.6
Federal.....	3,522	27.7	-5,966	-36.8
State.....	7,448	70.9	4,969	27.7
Local.....	25,745	85.7	26,739	47.9
Selected industry groupings²				
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	10,422	9.7	-20,993	-17.9
Food production, processing, and distribution.....	20,298	6.8	12,650	4.0

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See the Technical Note for descriptions of these industry groupings.

Table 4. Information technology-producing industries: Extended mass layoff events and separations, 1996-2003

Year	Total extended mass layoffs		Information technology-producing industries ¹							
			Computer hardware ²		Software and computer services ³		Communications equipment ⁴		Communications services ⁵	
	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations
1996	5,697	1,184,355	100	17,884	20	10,724	32	5,323	33	6,612
1997	5,683	1,146,115	64	11,934	25	3,206	23	2,515	18	3,237
1998	5,851	1,227,573	166	36,069	23	4,056	33	6,971	25	4,150
1999	5,675	1,149,267	105	23,557	31	6,194	27	4,344	18	3,930
2000	5,620	1,170,427	67	18,945	71	16,914	25	4,618	24	4,048
2001	8,349	1,751,368	503	102,587	242	36,016	140	34,874	136	30,084
2002	7,295	1,546,976	303	59,653	162	22,382	112	23,236	176	32,134
2003	7,346	1,502,825	196	32,689	101	16,320	62	10,408	113	21,510

¹ Information technology-producing industries are defined in *Digital Economy 2003*, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

² The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: semiconductor machinery manufacturing; office machinery manufacturing; electronic computer manufacturing; computer storage device manufacturing; computer terminal manufacturing; other computer peripheral equipment manufacturing; electron tube manufacturing; bare printed circuit board manufacturing; semiconductors and related device manufacturing; electronic capacitor manufacturing; electronic resistor manufacturing; electronic coils, transformers, and inductors; electronic connector manufacturing; printed circuit assembly manufacturing; other electronic component manufacturing; industrial process variable instruments; electricity and signal testing instruments; analytical laboratory instrument manufacturing; computer and software merchant wholesalers; and computer and software stores.

³ The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: software publishers; Internet service providers;

Web search portals; data processing and related services; computer and software merchant wholesalers; computer and software stores; custom computer programming services; computer systems design services; computer facilities management services; other computer related services; office equipment rental and leasing; and computer and office machine repair.

⁴ The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: telephone apparatus manufacturing; audio and video equipment manufacturing; broadcast and wireless communications equipment; fiber optic cable manufacturing; software reproducing; and magnetic and optical recording media manufacturing.

⁵ The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: wired telecommunications carriers; cellular and other wireless carriers; telecommunications resellers; cable and other program distribution; satellite telecommunications; other telecommunications; and communication equipment repair.

Table 5. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations, top 50 three-digit NAICS industries in 2003

Industry	NAICS	2002			2003		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total ² .....	...	7,295	1,546,976	...	7,346	1,502,825	...
Total, top 50 industries .....	...	6,707	1,434,057	...	6,791	1,404,447	...
Administrative and support services.....	561	602	136,851	1	657	148,539	1
Agriculture and forestry support activities.....	115	401	115,233	2	447	112,117	2
Food manufacturing.....	311	316	79,217	5	347	78,221	3
Heavy and civil engineering construction.....	237	386	59,748	7	401	61,555	4
Educational services.....	611	133	42,343	10	261	61,055	5
Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	336	262	59,601	8	232	58,721	6
Crop production.....	111	259	67,620	6	253	58,378	7
General merchandise stores.....	452	179	79,990	4	142	56,656	8
Specialty trade contractors.....	238	303	38,405	11	362	43,551	9
Computer and electronic product manufacturing.....	334	410	81,410	3	253	42,370	10
Professional and technical services.....	541	259	57,907	9	208	40,252	11
Food services and drinking places.....	722	145	32,574	13	157	36,082	12
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	485	137	28,621	16	161	34,511	13
Food and beverage stores.....	445	48	17,682	24	72	31,182	14
Air transportation.....	481	47	15,937	28	85	30,466	15
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	713	71	36,165	12	75	29,815	16
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	512	27	12,525	34	45	28,107	17
Construction of buildings.....	236	160	20,494	21	182	27,357	18
Executive, legislative and general government.....	921	81	17,622	25	117	25,728	19
Machinery manufacturing.....	333	170	30,783	15	130	24,523	20
Primary metal manufacturing.....	331	126	22,611	18	117	22,808	21
Telecommunications.....	517	179	32,073	14	113	21,562	22
Credit intermediation and related activities.....	522	68	13,543	31	105	21,380	23
Social assistance.....	624	141	17,396	26	162	20,411	24
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods.....	424	64	11,808	36	92	18,565	25
Accommodation.....	721	99	17,788	23	90	17,133	26
Apparel manufacturing.....	315	146	27,792	17	107	16,959	27
Fabricated metal product manufacturing.....	332	131	17,903	22	124	16,882	28
Textile mills.....	313	75	13,151	33	74	16,639	29
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing.....	327	89	14,078	30	105	15,874	30
Nonstore retailers.....	454	58	17,315	27	55	14,078	31
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	524	69	11,599	38	77	13,349	32
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	711	65	15,111	29	73	13,215	33
Furniture and related product manufacturing.....	337	76	12,277	35	85	13,047	34
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.....	335	104	20,908	20	73	13,028	35
Wood product manufacturing.....	321	81	10,695	40	88	10,820	36
Administration of economic programs.....	926	13	2,695	66	17	10,485	37
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods.....	423	79	11,698	37	66	9,751	38
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	339	60	10,306	41	64	9,705	39
Chemical manufacturing.....	325	59	9,798	43	49	9,599	40
Truck transportation.....	484	75	21,587	19	48	9,284	41
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing.....	326	66	9,349	44	72	8,576	42
Hospitals.....	622	52	11,562	39	49	7,436	43
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	448	28	4,041	57	42	7,096	44
Paper manufacturing.....	322	65	10,103	42	47	7,031	45
Mining, except oil and gas.....	212	61	9,198	46	40	6,998	46
Membership associations and organizations.....	813	49	6,506	50	51	6,239	47
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	518	33	4,078	56	34	6,091	48
Printing and related support activities.....	323	55	9,233	45	48	5,661	49
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	511	45	7,127	49	37	5,559	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2003.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 6. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations, top 50 six-digit NAICS industries in 2003

Industry	NAICS	2001		2002		2003	
		Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹
Total ² .....	...	1,751,368	...	1,546,976	...	1,502,825	...
Total, top 50 industries .....	...	914,814	...	844,159	...	877,918	...
Temporary help services.....	561320	54,334	3	61,469	2	76,074	1
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders.....	115115	66,726	1	69,810	1	73,009	2
Elementary and secondary schools.....	611110	14,762	22	37,479	5	47,704	3
Highway, street, and bridge construction.....	237310	38,488	5	43,458	4	47,557	4
Discount department stores.....	452112	18,961	18	50,001	3	34,239	5
School and employee bus transportation.....	485410	34,530	6	27,373	8	30,410	6
Professional employer organizations.....	561330	64,323	2	23,624	9	30,160	7
Scheduled passenger air transportation.....	481111	50,476	4	15,487	18	30,158	8
Supermarkets and other grocery stores.....	445110	11,962	26	17,086	15	29,882	9
Fruit and vegetable canning.....	311421	23,531	12	29,386	6	28,986	10
Motion picture and video production.....	512110	2,391	154	12,236	27	26,977	11
Other postharvest crop activities.....	115114	26,555	7	28,427	7	26,237	12
Food service contractors.....	722310	18,630	19	20,516	13	24,935	13
Department stores, except discount.....	452111	24,882	10	20,799	12	20,050	14
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels.....	721110	25,179	9	12,394	26	15,318	15
Other vegetable and melon farming.....	111219	12,414	24	16,843	16	14,049	16
Grape vineyards.....	111332	20,691	15	17,188	14	13,831	17
Wired telecommunications carriers.....	517110	19,309	17	22,303	10	13,438	18
Mail-order houses.....	454113	21,531	14	14,485	20	13,183	19
Industrial building construction.....	236210	11,016	28	10,672	29	12,921	20
Child day care services.....	624410	10,159	32	12,474	25	12,878	21
Automobile manufacturing.....	336111	8,954	36	5,651	55	12,781	22
Skiing facilities.....	713920	17,798	20	21,952	11	12,342	23
Aircraft manufacturing.....	336411	12,218	25	14,843	19	12,132	24
Frozen fruit and vegetable manufacturing.....	311411	8,194	41	9,952	31	11,792	25
Nonresidential electrical contractors.....	238212	7,040	53	9,710	32	11,704	26
Colleges and universities.....	611310	680	390	4,143	83	11,276	27
Commercial banking.....	522110	5,700	64	8,874	33	11,212	28
Commercial building construction.....	236220	7,586	47	7,853	37	10,842	29
Broadwoven fabric mills.....	313210	8,706	38	6,151	50	10,480	30
Telemarketing bureaus.....	561422	13,212	23	13,651	21	10,039	31
Tax preparation services.....	541213	10,533	31	12,617	24	9,773	32
Transportation program administration.....	926120	3,723	100	1,324	218	9,755	33
Iron and steel mills.....	331111	23,110	13	7,785	39	9,531	34
Amusement and theme parks.....	713110	7,908	44	6,794	44	9,471	35
Executive and legislative offices, combined.....	921140	2,821	126	4,707	67	8,731	36
Strawberry farming.....	111333	5,736	63	7,549	41	8,043	37
Semiconductors and related device mfg.....	334413	24,197	11	16,711	17	7,843	38
Nonresidential plumbing and HVAC contractors.....	238222	6,885	55	6,458	49	7,822	39
Other general government support.....	921190	2,768	132	4,512	73	7,719	40
All other miscellaneous crop farming.....	111998	9,361	35	6,634	46	7,154	41
Farm management services.....	115116	6,509	58	11,601	28	6,883	42
General line grocery merchant wholesalers.....	424410	5,162	69	2,395	140	6,692	43
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing.....	327320	4,323	85	5,228	59	6,682	44
General medical and surgical hospitals.....	622110	4,029	90	7,748	40	6,652	45
Landscaping services.....	561730	5,409	66	4,821	64	6,555	46
Convention and trade show organizers.....	561920	4,962	73	5,255	58	5,724	47
Fruit and vegetable merchant wholesalers.....	424480	2,286	161	5,690	53	5,519	48
Fresh and frozen seafood processing.....	311712	973	311	4,341	79	5,518	49
Other noncitrus fruit farming.....	111339	5,018	72	4,673	69	5,255	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2003.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 7. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2001-2003

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Total, all reasons ¹	8,349	7,295	7,346	1,751,368	1,546,976	1,502,825	1,615,522	1,375,781	1,403,349
Automation	11	10	5	1,397	1,707	1,016	2,058	1,605	1,009
Bankruptcy	290	215	176	135,353	77,164	59,671	62,597	58,166	47,405
Business ownership change	209	187	121	55,387	42,867	32,640	45,086	29,700	19,825
Contract cancellation	174	184	122	30,823	35,216	35,601	29,085	28,880	17,120
Contract completion	658	774	890	125,350	142,361	151,647	130,289	176,081	178,764
Domestic relocation	101	102	98	18,652	19,907	15,678	15,286	15,327	15,854
Energy-related	20	3	(²)	5,487	1,060	(²)	3,988	846	(²)
Environment-related	3	3	5	445	718	1,044	602	561	847
Financial difficulty	675	482	441	154,942	106,836	88,955	139,716	93,565	84,325
Import competition	132	74	111	28,008	15,350	23,734	27,244	12,910	20,961
Labor dispute	26	22	20	7,536	4,241	17,731	5,516	4,224	23,213
Material shortage	15	9	10	1,478	1,428	1,211	1,676	1,329	1,650
Model changeover	13	6	12	4,842	1,550	4,418	7,721	1,329	3,904
Natural disaster	4	3	6	620	790	1,510	574	555	1,684
Non-natural disaster	15	8	(²)	3,521	1,114	(²)	2,227	928	(²)
Overseas relocation	79	68	62	15,693	17,075	13,205	12,981	13,152	10,759
Plant or machine repair	26	24	24	3,713	3,771	3,319	4,967	3,575	3,035
Product line discontinued	41	42	35	10,009	5,181	6,225	9,256	4,553	7,495
Reorganization within company	752	799	699	155,691	159,852	136,644	143,234	155,804	145,520
Seasonal work	2,287	2,341	2,370	498,641	560,530	534,289	377,632	384,894	402,538
Slack work	1,951	1,304	958	325,653	212,749	137,560	420,979	264,723	181,001
Vacation period	126	101	133	24,061	26,770	26,177	19,310	14,334	25,428
Weather-related	43	37	49	4,488	4,455	7,834	5,988	5,574	8,964
Other	416	196	191	88,000	36,062	33,387	93,503	36,641	34,691
Not reported	282	301	804	51,578	68,222	168,650	54,007	66,525	166,752
Internal company restructuring ³	1,926	1,683	1,437	501,373	386,719	317,910	390,633	337,235	297,075

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Internal company restructuring consists of bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

ership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

NOTE: Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for separation in the third quarter of 2001, in order to be able to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to the September 11 attacks.

Table 8. Over-the-year change in separations by reason for layoff, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003

Reason for layoff	2001-2002		2002-2003	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, all reasons ¹	-204,392	-11.7	-44,151	-2.9
Automation	310	22.2	-691	-40.5
Bankruptcy	-58,189	-43.0	-17,493	-22.7
Business ownership change	-12,520	-22.6	-10,227	-23.9
Contract cancellation	4,393	14.3	385	1.1
Contract completion	17,011	13.6	9,286	6.5
Domestic relocation	1,255	6.7	-4,229	-21.2
Energy-related	-4,427	-80.7	(²)	(²)
Environment-related	273	61.3	326	45.4
Financial difficulty	-48,106	-31.0	-17,881	-16.7
Import competition	-12,658	-45.2	8,384	54.6
Labor dispute	-3,295	-43.7	13,490	318.1
Material shortage	-50	-3.4	-217	-15.2
Model changeover	-3,292	-68.0	2,868	185.0
Natural disaster	170	27.4	720	91.1
Non-natural disaster	-2,407	-68.4	(²)	(²)
Overseas relocation	1,382	8.8	-3,870	-22.7
Plant or machine repair	58	1.6	-452	-12.0
Product line discontinued	-4,828	-48.2	1,044	20.2
Reorganization within company	4,161	2.7	-23,208	-14.5
Seasonal work	61,889	12.4	-26,241	-4.7
Slack work	-112,904	-34.7	-75,189	-35.3
Vacation period	2,709	11.3	-593	-2.2
Weather-related	-33	-.7	3,379	75.8
Other	-51,938	-59.0	-2,675	-7.4
Not reported	16,644	32.3	100,428	147.2
Internal company restructuring ³	-114,654	-22.9	-68,809	-17.8

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.³ Internal company restructuring consists of bankruptcy, business owner-

ship change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

NOTE: Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for separation in the third quarter of 2001, in order to be able to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to the September 11 attacks.

Table 9. Number of separations in extended mass layoff events by State and by selected reason for layoff,¹ 2003

State	Separations					
	Total	Seasonal	Slack work	Reorganization within company	Contract completed	Financial difficulty
Total ²	1,502,825	534,289	137,560	136,644	151,647	88,955
Alabama	5,262	951	415	313	(³)	507
Alaska	4,027	3,640	—	—	—	—
Arizona	20,478	10,927	1,095	2,104	1,589	1,662
Arkansas	4,206	(³)	801	1,298	(³)	(³)
California	436,405	176,689	22,777	19,591	6,038	21,638
Colorado	21,211	9,315	2,892	790	(³)	3,368
Connecticut	11,783	5,061	(³)	1,158	—	1,637
Delaware	(³)	(³)	—	228	—	—
District of Columbia	1,831	405	(³)	—	(³)	651
Florida	112,216	28,573	3,494	11,002	49,767	3,953
Georgia	21,075	1,331	510	1,398	283	—
Hawaii	4,150	514	(³)	942	1,044	—
Idaho	7,477	3,334	411	(³)	(³)	2,645
Illinois	133,517	51,226	10,479	21,312	32,874	3,195
Indiana	38,619	18,302	5,670	3,456	1,195	1,811
Iowa	9,394	4,176	989	(³)	(³)	603
Kansas	10,532	760	2,245	(³)	(³)	2,024
Kentucky	12,015	2,608	2,896	408	479	(³)
Louisiana	9,942	3,764	2,431	634	383	538
Maine	7,957	4,199	835	550	305	—
Maryland	4,197	338	349	857	—	(³)
Massachusetts	40,079	7,704	3,011	8,321	5,572	3,595
Michigan	46,704	5,785	2,325	9,304	309	1,853
Minnesota	27,041	18,500	3,218	3,048	660	(³)
Mississippi	4,987	(³)	(³)	343	(³)	1,636
Missouri	25,585	14,651	1,209	433	(³)	5,562
Montana	4,495	3,459	370	—	—	(³)
Nebraska	3,392	2,254	(³)	—	—	—
Nevada	3,734	413	(³)	(³)	882	(³)
New Hampshire	1,835	781	688	(³)	—	—
New Jersey	41,102	17,872	2,909	6,282	780	4,584
New Mexico	3,670	1,886	(³)	(³)	(³)	727
New York	93,910	30,784	11,630	4,183	9,977	4,934
North Carolina	33,484	3,786	919	10,598	1,747	—
North Dakota	2,171	1,305	367	(³)	—	(³)
Ohio	37,644	9,431	4,747	6,615	9,144	3,645
Oklahoma	7,915	(³)	2,916	(³)	295	290
Oregon	15,817	5,364	4,210	(³)	1,090	1,345
Pennsylvania	42,306	11,927	17,009	6,319	3,302	825
Rhode Island	2,035	689	(³)	(³)	(³)	—
South Carolina	4,443	1,207	(³)	(³)	—	(³)
South Dakota	1,065	500	(³)	—	—	—
Tennessee	9,755	(³)	(³)	1,421	(³)	1,515
Texas	44,085	1,897	408	4,652	12,886	7,332
Utah	4,773	3,726	336	—	—	(³)
Vermont	1,179	1,128	—	—	—	—
Virginia	18,077	7,842	5,585	1,744	(³)	—
Washington	47,422	23,335	10,795	2,036	2,004	2,280
West Virginia	3,440	686	(³)	(³)	408	1,521
Wisconsin	53,122	29,418	4,872	3,534	5,797	(³)
Wyoming	(³)	(³)	—	—	—	(³)
Puerto Rico	6,459	—	781	1,457	2,431	919

¹ Shown are the top five reasons for layoffs in terms of separations in 2003.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 10. Distribution of extended mass layoff events and separations by size of layoff, 2002 and 2003

Number of workers	Layoff events				Separations			
	Number		Percent ¹		Number		Percent ¹	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Total ²	7,295	7,346	100.0	100.0	1,546,976	1,502,825	100.0	100.0
50-99.....	2,585	2,636	35.4	35.9	184,698	189,018	11.9	12.6
100-149.....	1,616	1,730	22.2	23.6	189,474	203,884	12.2	13.6
150-199.....	881	901	12.1	12.3	147,335	151,798	9.5	10.1
200-299.....	969	923	13.3	12.6	226,379	216,403	14.6	14.4
300-499.....	697	651	9.6	8.9	255,138	237,565	16.5	15.8
500-999.....	376	350	5.2	4.8	247,033	225,577	16.0	15.0
1,000 or more.....	171	155	2.3	2.1	296,919	278,580	19.2	18.5

¹ Due to rounding, sums of individual percentages may not equal 100.0 percent.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 11. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, 1996–2003

Measure	Average number of separations							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total ¹	208	202	210	203	208	210	212	205
Industry								
Total, private	206	199	207	201	204	209	208	202
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	260	173	229	214	231	230	279	243
Mining	130	158	151	181	126	215	149	158
Utilities	253	333	236	176	140	202	178	135
Construction	139	155	145	148	147	144	140	140
Manufacturing	182	188	232	205	200	192	191	183
Wholesale trade	171	140	153	158	165	161	161	181
Retail trade	317	305	218	341	320	289	329	308
Transportation and warehousing	203	242	235	214	183	297	243	250
Information	428	519	296	285	194	186	196	258
Finance and insurance	226	195	212	197	276	190	193	193
Real estate and rental and leasing	252	224	160	118	128	230	173	166
Professional and technical services	233	276	199	208	188	199	224	194
Management of companies and enterprises	277	112	148	210	247	209	248	195
Administrative and waste services	246	175	179	190	213	283	221	222
Educational services	133	123	99	161	99	110	114	182
Health care and social assistance	154	143	131	155	189	137	136	137
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	309	357	252	260	315	316	372	275
Accommodation and food services	203	203	194	177	247	217	206	215
Other services, except public administration	113	123	139	144	141	138	159	132
Unclassified establishments	176	167	92	109	167	206	163	161
Government.....	235	252	266	252	314	241	305	250
Reason for layoff								
Automation	395	239	234	(²)	(²)	127	171	203
Bankruptcy	207	270	302	464	354	467	359	339
Business ownership change	288	203	237	302	263	265	229	270
Contract cancellation	221	195	192	156	164	177	191	292
Contract completion	232	244	203	177	204	191	184	170
Domestic relocation	149	200	179	177	164	185	195	160
Energy-related.....	–	–	171	122	249	274	353	(²)
Environment-related.....	157	108	220	261	163	148	239	209
Financial difficulty	225	264	225	244	203	230	222	202
Import competition	191	193	205	278	213	212	207	214
Labor dispute	446	506	781	559	612	290	193	887
Material shortage	134	116	272	183	155	99	159	121
Model changeover	378	394	680	248	266	372	258	368
Natural disaster	225	180	190	(²)	(²)	155	263	252
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	235	139	(²)
Overseas relocation	166	275	251	167	211	199	251	213
Plant or machine repair	225	125	225	117	163	143	157	138
Product line discontinued	174	211	157	156	157	244	123	178
Reorganization within company	204	165	189	210	248	207	200	195
Seasonal work	227	209	205	209	210	218	239	225
Slack work	139	141	195	136	160	167	163	144
Vacation period	173	150	240	235	163	191	265	197
Weather-related	104	137	103	120	96	104	120	160
Other	213	194	165	175	183	212	184	175
Not reported	157	143	167	162	190	183	227	210
Other selected measures								
Worksite closures.....	240	257	226	271	242	303	258	230
Recall expected.....	210	202	216	193	203	197	214	203
No recall expected.....	215	210	207	233	217	229	214	201

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.³ Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the third quarter of 2001, in order to be able to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to the September 11 attacks.

Table 12. **State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2002 and 2003**

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants for unemployment insurance		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons aged 55 and older	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Total ¹	7,295	7,346	1,375,781	1,403,349	14.6	14.3	18.7	20.4	42.8	43.5	14.9	15.5
Alabama	75	31	15,991	5,639	33.5	37.9	5.1	5.3	56.9	42.7	17.5	18.9
Alaska	19	30	2,084	3,968	3.6	3.5	15.9	15.7	37.9	36.2	14.3	15.1
Arizona	132	97	22,794	15,700	3.7	2.5	48.5	54.1	40.8	40.5	15.6	14.2
Arkansas	23	19	5,901	2,089	22.7	36.4	1.3	2.4	44.8	53.7	12.1	14.8
California	1,497	1,807	252,040	344,697	5.7	7.8	48.4	46.3	42.6	47.2	13.0	12.3
Colorado	100	73	14,542	11,664	6.0	5.8	18.4	23.7	41.0	41.0	13.3	15.2
Connecticut	69	60	13,663	9,884	13.7	14.5	9.4	9.1	49.7	54.5	15.4	16.6
Delaware	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	23.9	33.1	1.6	7.2	48.4	79.8	12.5	17.6
District of Columbia	11	13	2,568	1,831	49.6	23.5	5.9	6.1	63.1	55.2	15.9	13.8
Florida	511	561	85,661	90,689	23.9	22.0	20.8	27.9	48.2	48.2	17.8	18.2
Georgia	79	102	19,839	19,874	43.6	60.1	4.6	3.0	53.0	58.8	12.8	13.9
Hawaii	28	22	4,294	3,508	1.2	1.8	43.0	28.4	60.9	35.2	19.0	15.5
Idaho	25	44	2,743	8,801	1.0	.5	12.6	18.7	38.4	44.0	14.0	18.9
Illinois	641	587	125,079	114,280	21.7	19.9	12.6	13.0	41.2	41.0	13.3	13.9
Indiana	170	163	32,372	38,258	10.3	13.0	3.5	3.4	37.4	33.4	14.7	16.5
Iowa	43	57	7,147	8,877	1.0	1.8	2.4	2.8	38.6	38.5	14.1	17.7
Kansas	54	43	24,012	12,344	10.7	13.3	4.5	4.1	35.1	34.9	14.8	19.1
Kentucky	94	68	10,735	8,706	5.4	7.9	.6	.4	46.1	44.3	17.0	15.8
Louisiana	97	78	12,429	8,177	49.7	55.0	3.0	1.9	46.2	51.2	11.7	15.0
Maine	37	40	5,767	5,557	.2	1.1	.2	.4	47.0	37.3	14.6	16.4
Maryland	44	23	6,001	3,035	41.7	35.8	1.1	1.0	50.1	36.4	19.5	33.6
Massachusetts	199	168	35,921	28,616	6.8	8.1	2.1	2.6	48.8	49.2	16.6	17.5
Michigan	135	257	24,294	70,343	18.4	16.9	6.8	4.7	43.7	37.2	13.7	13.9
Minnesota	187	180	29,794	25,499	3.8	4.6	4.9	6.2	34.1	29.8	15.0	14.7
Mississippi	45	31	4,927	2,883	64.9	76.7	.6	.5	52.6	59.5	13.7	11.4
Missouri	147	100	23,740	20,131	18.7	20.7	1.3	.4	53.9	55.7	20.0	23.6
Montana	22	25	2,646	3,149	.4	.4	2.3	3.1	26.2	34.8	15.6	15.0
Nebraska	24	21	2,888	2,623	7.4	4.8	7.5	7.9	32.6	24.9	16.4	19.4
Nevada	48	20	8,209	3,039	10.5	13.6	22.3	17.6	48.5	45.3	18.0	22.8
New Hampshire	17	19	2,525	1,950	1.1	1.1	3.4	5.4	41.1	45.3	18.2	20.3
New Jersey	263	242	46,721	43,598	19.3	20.5	14.9	12.4	54.2	55.4	22.3	25.5
New Mexico	20	24	2,485	2,902	1.7	1.7	58.3	47.4	40.8	50.0	16.2	7.9
New York	389	425	82,021	84,157	12.7	14.1	7.4	8.7	42.7	46.1	14.9	15.7
North Carolina	144	147	26,404	29,498	36.6	41.6	3.2	4.4	50.6	53.0	14.9	19.0
North Dakota	17	14	2,839	1,965	.7	.8	3.1	2.7	27.6	29.1	14.5	17.0
Ohio	302	289	52,195	52,787	13.9	11.1	2.3	2.4	28.6	30.0	14.6	13.7
Oklahoma	26	45	4,582	9,208	13.6	12.1	9.0	3.9	30.2	27.8	16.1	19.6
Oregon	127	115	22,237	19,950	2.4	1.7	13.1	14.5	40.2	41.1	15.9	16.8
Pennsylvania	317	327	90,665	81,023	8.2	9.6	2.6	2.4	41.4	42.3	18.6	20.5
Rhode Island	25	20	2,537	2,209	3.5	3.6	26.5	21.5	50.5	56.4	19.4	21.1
South Carolina	53	34	10,723	4,310	47.0	55.6	.2	.3	45.9	58.8	2.5	1.8
South Dakota	5	8	804	938	1.1	.6	3.9	.6	54.0	64.7	15.3	17.9
Tennessee	78	61	10,959	8,346	21.3	25.1	.0	.0	45.4	49.8	16.7	18.4
Texas	350	254	108,914	74,683	20.3	17.9	33.9	35.4	39.7	37.8	10.9	11.8
Utah	30	15	4,144	1,971	2.1	1.3	10.8	13.1	39.4	43.6	12.8	11.5
Vermont	20	11	2,764	1,179	1.0	.4	.6	.2	39.2	40.5	17.5	15.4
Virginia	102	85	19,126	16,610	40.3	38.4	1.4	2.1	56.9	55.2	16.8	16.0
Washington	213	184	40,370	33,607	4.4	4.1	20.8	22.2	37.5	38.1	15.1	17.6
West Virginia	31	22	3,579	2,773	.4	.7	.0	.0	34.6	32.2	15.7	14.7
Wisconsin	206	279	40,703	55,280	5.3	6.3	8.3	6.9	37.3	34.2	16.8	15.6
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	.5	1.5	16.9	.5	34.2	31.0	21.5	33.5
Puerto Rico	47	51	9,903	9,411	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	46.9	53.2	8.7	9.3

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Data are not available.

Table 13. **Claimant race and ethnicity: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, 2002 and 2003**

Measure	Percent of total race/ethnicity ¹									
	White		Black		Hispanic origin		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Total ²	55.0	54.4	14.6	14.3	18.7	20.4	.8	.8	2.8	2.3
Industry										
Total, private	55.5	55.4	13.7	13.2	19.1	20.9	.6	.6	2.9	2.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.2	3.6	1.6	1.6	89.0	89.1	.1	.1	.8	.5
Mining	73.0	77.4	3.4	3.3	9.8	10.4	1.1	.9	.3	.9
Utilities	79.0	76.4	9.4	11.8	5.5	7.7	.3	.2	2.3	1.0
Construction	74.6	76.0	6.6	5.5	13.7	12.9	.8	.9	.4	.5
Manufacturing	62.2	63.4	12.0	12.8	12.7	13.4	.6	.7	4.0	3.3
Wholesale trade	51.9	53.2	10.0	12.9	26.5	22.2	.3	.4	3.8	2.6
Retail trade	59.7	54.0	17.7	15.1	13.4	19.1	.7	.7	1.8	2.2
Transportation and warehousing	61.8	57.4	18.2	18.3	9.9	11.6	.4	.5	1.4	2.4
Information	61.3	64.3	16.4	12.2	8.2	8.5	.5	.4	3.3	2.6
Finance and insurance	50.4	51.3	18.3	17.8	10.9	13.2	.3	.4	5.4	4.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	44.5	35.8	15.7	15.8	14.6	18.4	.2	10.0	1.8	2.3
Professional and technical services	65.3	64.4	11.7	14.2	7.4	8.7	.4	.4	4.7	3.4
Management of companies and enterprises	42.6	57.6	22.2	16.1	14.2	13.8	.6	.4	7.7	5.1
Administrative and waste services	42.7	45.4	23.9	21.4	19.9	23.0	.5	.6	2.8	2.2
Educational services	34.9	40.9	45.5	31.8	9.1	10.7	.4	.5	1.8	3.5
Health care and social assistance	39.7	37.8	23.5	23.3	26.2	27.1	.8	.9	2.1	1.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	64.2	64.5	9.2	10.4	10.6	10.7	.5	.4	1.7	2.0
Accommodation and food services	52.8	52.8	18.9	18.5	14.8	15.3	.5	.5	3.8	2.2
Other services, except public administration	51.9	48.6	23.3	23.7	13.0	16.6	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.8
Unclassified establishments	53.3	44.3	3.4	11.5	10.7	27.9	.3	.6	1.6	.5
Government	43.3	41.0	34.4	28.5	8.8	14.2	5.0	3.0	1.3	2.1
Reason for layoff										
Automation	49.3	48.3	24.0	24.4	11.8	16.3	.1	.2	12.2	2.1
Bankruptcy	65.7	60.1	15.2	14.9	9.4	12.3	.5	.6	1.7	2.8
Business ownership change	47.8	56.6	17.4	13.8	18.6	17.8	.5	.5	5.4	3.1
Contract cancellation	40.1	46.4	27.6	21.0	15.1	20.2	.7	.8	4.5	3.2
Contract completion	53.7	58.2	17.7	14.9	18.3	19.0	.7	.7	1.7	1.4
Domestic relocation	53.7	46.7	16.9	16.3	15.4	18.6	.4	.6	4.2	5.1
Energy-related	70.3	84.5	.1	.5	19.4	8.8	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.0
Environment-related	44.9	67.7	11.6	18.4	40.1	5.1	.7	2.2	.5	5.7
Financial difficulty	59.5	53.7	14.6	16.0	11.6	14.8	.5	1.0	3.7	2.8
Import competition	58.5	64.5	26.7	21.5	7.3	8.1	1.0	.4	2.7	1.4
Labor dispute	44.9	48.9	20.2	5.5	22.2	29.6	.4	.5	3.8	4.1
Material shortage	59.8	69.8	26.7	11.3	8.4	9.8	1.0	3.5	1.4	.9
Model changeover	68.8	59.5	14.1	16.4	4.7	5.4	4.8	1.9	3.1	1.8
Natural disaster	32.1	92.0	2.7	5.3	7.0	1.5	51.4	.1	.7	.2
Non-natural disaster	59.1	79.1	18.8	4.6	8.2	11.2	5.1	.2	1.9	2.4
Overseas relocation	60.0	55.9	14.1	16.1	13.3	15.7	1.4	.4	4.3	5.0
Plant or machine repair	57.9	51.2	10.1	15.5	18.7	21.5	3.3	.3	2.3	2.4
Product line discontinued	58.1	53.2	14.3	15.9	13.7	15.7	.8	.7	4.2	5.4
Reorganization within company	54.8	60.2	18.4	18.4	12.3	10.4	.6	.6	4.1	3.4
Seasonal work	46.7	47.6	12.3	12.0	32.8	32.2	.9	.8	1.3	1.5
Slack work	64.8	70.1	10.8	10.1	10.2	8.8	.6	.7	4.2	2.9
Vacation period	40.6	41.0	22.3	20.2	29.4	24.3	1.5	3.7	1.4	1.7
Weather-related	62.7	76.6	5.6	7.7	18.4	7.3	.9	1.6	.5	1.2
Other	53.3	44.1	13.9	26.9	15.8	14.6	1.5	1.8	4.7	2.4
Not reported	63.6	45.9	15.1	15.5	10.0	23.2	.3	.5	2.2	2.4

¹ Due to some nonreporting, sums of percentages within race/ethnicity may not equal 100.0 percent.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 14. **Claimant age and gender: Percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, 2002 and 2003**

Measure	Percent of total by age ¹								Percent of total by gender ¹			
	Less than 30 years		30-44		45-54		55 or older		Men		Women	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Total ²	19.0	19.3	39.7	38.6	24.7	25.3	14.9	15.5	56.9	56.1	42.8	43.5
Industry												
Total, private	18.9	19.3	39.7	38.6	24.7	25.4	14.9	15.4	57.8	57.7	41.9	41.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21.4	22.9	43.5	42.5	21.5	21.1	13.3	13.2	63.6	63.0	36.3	36.9
Mining	14.0	11.2	30.6	32.6	38.3	38.2	16.5	15.2	94.3	92.7	5.4	7.0
Utilities	12.9	12.9	41.1	39.4	30.7	33.9	15.1	13.5	65.7	76.7	34.0	23.2
Construction	19.1	18.0	43.1	42.3	24.7	26.1	11.9	12.3	93.1	93.8	6.4	5.9
Manufacturing	13.1	12.4	39.1	37.7	29.1	31.1	16.4	17.7	60.0	61.3	39.7	37.9
Wholesale trade	15.1	14.4	41.8	39.9	26.6	28.2	15.3	16.3	58.7	57.9	41.1	42.1
Retail trade	29.2	34.7	35.0	34.0	20.1	19.0	14.4	11.6	38.2	41.1	61.6	58.8
Transportation and warehousing	13.1	13.3	38.6	41.4	25.8	23.9	20.7	19.6	52.3	46.2	47.4	53.6
Information	20.9	17.1	44.6	42.0	22.0	25.2	11.1	14.2	53.5	58.0	46.4	41.9
Finance and insurance	23.8	26.2	41.7	39.1	20.2	19.8	12.1	13.7	38.4	34.4	61.5	65.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	17.1	27.8	44.0	38.7	20.0	19.1	11.7	11.2	69.2	64.6	30.6	35.2
Professional and technical services	21.2	19.0	41.3	34.6	19.7	22.4	15.7	21.8	54.5	46.8	45.3	52.8
Management of companies and enterprises	30.6	18.5	37.9	39.3	19.0	26.6	11.9	14.9	34.6	34.2	65.4	65.8
Administrative and waste services	28.9	27.5	38.7	38.6	19.7	20.8	11.4	11.9	53.4	55.2	46.2	44.2
Educational services	24.7	20.6	40.6	37.3	22.7	23.7	10.8	16.8	31.4	36.1	68.1	63.5
Health care and social assistance	18.9	19.2	43.0	40.6	23.6	23.1	13.4	14.2	13.7	13.9	86.1	85.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	25.8	25.7	29.6	29.6	18.3	18.6	21.9	21.1	55.6	53.5	43.9	46.3
Accommodation and food services	16.8	18.6	36.7	34.5	24.1	24.5	19.5	20.5	34.2	33.5	65.7	66.3
Other services, except public administration	21.0	20.3	37.8	38.5	23.9	24.4	15.9	14.3	42.4	35.3	57.4	64.5
Unclassified establishments	24.5	13.1	38.7	34.6	21.5	29.8	13.0	15.5	49.1	58.0	50.8	42.0
Government	20.1	20.2	39.0	38.6	24.0	23.4	15.8	15.7	38.0	35.3	61.8	64.5
Reason for layoff												
Automation	24.2	11.8	41.4	37.0	21.9	31.4	12.1	19.7	39.5	45.1	60.4	54.9
Bankruptcy	17.8	17.3	35.1	39.5	28.4	26.5	17.5	16.2	54.3	50.4	45.6	49.5
Business ownership change	19.8	17.0	40.3	35.3	24.2	27.8	14.9	19.7	49.5	52.0	50.5	47.9
Contract cancellation	28.1	23.6	36.6	37.6	19.8	23.5	14.2	14.6	51.3	48.9	48.5	51.0
Contract completion	22.1	21.0	40.5	40.0	22.9	24.6	12.8	13.0	69.7	71.2	29.7	28.2
Domestic relocation	16.4	25.2	38.6	38.9	26.6	22.6	17.3	13.0	50.4	43.9	49.3	56.1
Energy-related	11.3	5.2	36.6	29.5	37.6	35.2	14.4	30.1	91.5	94.8	8.5	5.2
Environment-related	9.3	20.8	36.2	39.1	35.3	27.6	15.9	12.5	93.8	53.7	4.1	46.2
Financial difficulty	18.7	19.7	40.7	38.6	24.9	25.1	14.4	15.6	56.1	48.6	43.8	51.2
Import competition	10.7	13.5	38.0	36.6	30.8	29.2	18.7	19.1	48.7	54.7	51.2	45.3
Labor dispute	11.2	25.2	35.4	41.2	26.9	24.9	11.3	8.4	48.0	53.1	51.8	46.8
Material shortage	12.3	20.6	35.1	36.6	24.5	28.9	13.2	13.9	72.9	71.6	27.1	28.4
Model changeover	13.5	17.3	31.2	31.6	34.8	35.1	20.2	15.6	34.3	69.9	26.3	30.0
Natural disaster	23.4	7.7	42.3	26.5	24.0	49.1	10.3	16.3	49.5	78.3	50.5	21.7
Non-natural disaster	15.1	21.8	46.1	39.1	23.0	20.9	10.3	18.2	78.0	65.5	22.0	34.5
Overseas relocation	14.0	10.8	39.2	37.1	28.3	31.0	18.1	20.8	37.5	46.9	62.5	53.1
Plant or machine repair	13.0	13.0	38.4	39.4	29.7	30.0	17.3	16.9	68.0	58.5	31.6	40.0
Product line discontinued	16.8	17.6	36.9	31.9	29.0	26.0	16.2	16.7	50.9	49.8	48.8	49.7
Reorganization within company	20.8	18.0	39.8	37.1	24.4	28.7	14.0	15.7	48.4	52.1	51.3	47.6
Seasonal work	19.1	19.3	39.5	38.2	23.3	23.7	16.5	17.4	56.1	55.7	43.7	44.2
Slack work	16.4	15.5	40.7	39.2	26.9	28.8	14.6	15.6	59.2	62.4	40.5	37.2
Vacation period	15.3	16.1	40.4	43.3	25.1	24.4	16.9	15.5	26.3	26.6	73.7	73.4
Weather-related	20.5	14.5	42.3	33.3	24.9	32.6	12.2	17.4	84.0	68.8	15.7	6.6
Other	18.1	20.7	41.3	39.4	24.5	22.0	12.3	14.0	60.1	48.5	39.7	51.2
Not reported	18.7	24.2	37.2	38.8	25.0	21.8	13.3	12.9	56.5	51.3	43.3	48.7

¹ Due to some nonreporting, sums of percentages within age and gender may not equal 100.0 percent.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 15. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by State, 2003

State	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total ²	1,403,349	3,104,831	2.2	283,202	20.2
Alabama.....	5,639	8,052	1.4	663	11.8
Alaska.....	3,968	4,064	1.0	62	1.6
Arizona.....	15,700	38,512	2.5	5,279	33.6
Arkansas.....	2,089	5,421	2.6	497	23.8
California.....	344,697	746,636	2.2	71,458	20.7
Colorado.....	11,664	35,370	3.0	2,167	18.6
Connecticut.....	9,884	26,754	2.7	2,089	21.1
Delaware.....	(³)	(³)	2.7	(³)	36.3
District of Columbia.....	1,831	5,841	3.2	320	17.5
Florida.....	90,689	216,355	2.4	26,678	29.4
Georgia.....	19,874	41,248	2.1	6,004	30.2
Hawaii.....	3,508	3,733	1.1	290	8.3
Idaho.....	8,801	14,479	1.6	1,587	18.0
Illinois.....	114,280	296,797	2.6	22,591	19.8
Indiana.....	38,258	73,750	1.9	7,104	18.6
Iowa.....	8,877	23,427	2.6	1,572	17.7
Kansas.....	12,344	23,164	1.9	1,419	11.5
Kentucky.....	8,706	2,732	.3	1,992	22.9
Louisiana.....	8,177	17,969	2.2	1,680	20.5
Maine.....	5,557	10,681	1.9	1,305	23.5
Maryland.....	3,035	8,694	2.9	738	24.3
Massachusetts.....	28,616	59,472	2.1	6,676	23.3
Michigan.....	70,343	113,868	1.6	7,008	10.0
Minnesota.....	25,499	66,745	2.6	5,174	20.3
Mississippi.....	2,883	3,807	1.3	25	.9
Missouri.....	20,131	56,542	2.8	4,707	23.4
Montana.....	3,149	7,087	2.3	760	24.1
Nebraska.....	2,623	1,748	.7	7	.3
Nevada.....	3,039	6,369	2.1	578	19.0
New Hampshire.....	1,950	2,653	1.4	76	3.9
New Jersey.....	43,598	105,968	2.4	9,437	21.6
New Mexico.....	2,902	9,121	3.1	624	21.5
New York.....	84,157	212,246	2.5	17,910	21.3
North Carolina.....	29,498	99,675	3.4	10,262	34.8
North Dakota.....	1,965	4,069	2.1	433	22.0
Ohio.....	52,787	109,853	2.1	8,319	15.8
Oklahoma.....	9,208	20,652	2.2	1,681	18.3
Oregon.....	19,950	33,686	1.7	3,408	17.1
Pennsylvania.....	81,023	128,927	1.6	8,841	10.9
Rhode Island.....	2,209	4,140	1.9	226	10.2
South Carolina.....	4,310	8,329	1.9	607	14.1
South Dakota.....	938	2,046	2.2	99	10.6
Tennessee.....	8,346	30,482	3.7	3,318	39.8
Texas.....	74,683	172,947	2.3	19,173	25.7
Utah.....	1,971	3,364	1.7	247	12.5
Vermont.....	1,179	2,719	2.3	193	16.4
Virginia.....	16,610	36,978	2.2	3,556	21.4
Washington.....	33,607	94,886	2.8	6,873	20.5
West Virginia.....	2,773	7,860	2.8	117	4.2
Wisconsin.....	55,280	93,428	1.7	7,175	13.0
Wyoming.....	(³)	(³)	2.7	(³)	36.0
Puerto Rico.....	9,411	33,225	3.5	1,048	11.1

¹ The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program tracks continued claim activity for initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs once a month during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week, which is usually the week including the 12th day of the month. Continued claims with earnings are excluded because such individuals are classified as employed in the CPS.

Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. (See the Technical Note for additional information.)

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

Table 16. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by industry and reason for layoff, 2003

Measure	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total ²	1,403,349	3,104,831	2.2	283,202	20.2
Industry					
Total, private	1,302,413	2,886,014	2.2	262,567	20.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	102,583	259,160	2.5	28,549	27.8
Mining	8,702	17,013	2.0	1,083	12.4
Utilities	2,973	7,981	2.7	762	25.6
Construction	148,379	288,784	1.9	17,166	11.6
Manufacturing	406,625	889,490	2.2	80,967	19.9
Wholesale trade	24,004	65,121	2.7	6,168	25.7
Retail trade	134,532	259,199	1.9	25,512	19.0
Transportation and warehousing	89,287	207,741	2.3	18,374	20.6
Information	65,321	154,270	2.4	14,565	22.3
Finance and insurance	38,530	126,298	3.3	12,490	32.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,915	7,042	2.4	630	21.6
Professional and technical services	34,965	84,304	2.4	10,657	30.5
Management of companies and enterprises	4,101	9,242	2.3	583	14.2
Administrative and waste services	128,098	278,062	2.2	29,017	22.7
Educational services	4,334	10,721	2.5	1,027	23.7
Health care and social assistance	28,123	66,461	2.4	4,767	17.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	18,289	38,671	2.1	3,241	17.7
Accommodation and food services	48,313	89,277	1.8	4,876	10.1
Other services, except public administration	11,347	25,285	2.2	1,956	17.2
Unclassified establishments	992	1,892	1.9	177	17.8
Government	100,936	218,817	2.2	20,635	20.4
Reason for layoff					
Automation	1,009	3,526	3.5	461	45.7
Bankruptcy	47,405	150,467	3.2	16,775	35.4
Business ownership change	19,825	56,266	2.8	5,054	25.5
Contract cancellation	17,120	47,142	2.8	4,690	27.4
Contract completion	178,764	348,727	2.0	35,461	19.8
Domestic relocation	15,854	49,360	3.1	4,430	27.9
Energy-related..... ^(3)	^(3)	^(3)	5.4	^(3)	73.1
Environment-related.....	847	2,270	2.7	257	30.3
Financial difficulty	84,325	242,321	2.9	24,305	28.8
Import competition	20,961	61,878	3.0	6,127	29.2
Labor dispute	23,213	14,362	.6	195	.8
Material shortage	1,650	2,673	1.6	293	17.8
Model changeover	3,904	8,676	2.2	348	8.9
Natural disaster	1,684	1,988	1.2	53	3.1
Non-natural disaster	^(3)	^(3)	2.8	^(3)	24.5
Overseas relocation	10,759	42,187	3.9	5,442	50.6
Plant or machine repair	3,035	4,421	1.5	321	10.6
Product line discontinued	7,495	20,857	2.8	2,346	31.3
Reorganization within company	145,520	389,473	2.7	36,463	25.1
Seasonal work	402,538	827,808	2.1	66,732	16.6
Slack work	181,001	373,028	2.1	31,647	17.5
Vacation period	25,428	40,075	1.6	2,199	8.6
Weather-related	8,964	14,412	1.6	303	3.4
Other	34,691	82,491	2.4	8,621	24.9
Not reported	166,752	318,204	1.9	30,437	18.3
Other selected measures					
Worksite closures.....	162,917	522,271	3.2	54,955	33.7
Recall expected.....	629,513	1,196,402	1.9	92,446	14.7
No recall expected.....	503,531	1,401,664	2.8	142,583	28.3

¹ The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program tracks continued claim activity for initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs once a month during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week, which is usually the week including the 12th day of the month. Continued claims with earnings are excluded because such individuals are classified as employed in the CPS. Final payment information

for MLS claimants is collected weekly. (See the Technical Note for additional information.)

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

Table 17. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2003

State	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, 331 Metropolitan Statistical Areas ²	722,201	1,662,008	2.3	151,316	21.0
Total, top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas ³	502,271	1,157,687	2.3	106,265	21.2
Chicago, IL	53,388	156,749	2.9	13,392	25.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	52,733	88,314	1.7	7,822	14.8
Houston, TX	27,830	60,855	2.2	6,490	23.3
Detroit, MI	22,648	42,316	1.9	2,534	11.2
Fresno, CA	21,893	52,637	2.4	5,877	26.8
New York, NY	17,456	40,247	2.3	2,826	16.2
Pittsburgh, PA	15,238	24,545	1.6	1,945	12.8
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	14,089	20,188	1.4	1,050	7.5
Salinas, CA	13,458	35,256	2.6	2,098	15.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	12,921	36,263	2.8	2,659	20.6
Bakersfield, CA	12,881	31,817	2.5	2,957	23.0
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	11,112	26,731	2.4	2,666	24.0
San Jose, CA	10,698	36,748	3.4	4,048	37.8
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	10,557	23,429	2.2	1,700	16.1
Boston, MA-NH	9,991	23,177	2.3	2,493	25.0
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	8,874	14,709	1.7	1,619	18.2
Dallas, TX	8,153	23,020	2.8	2,379	29.2
St. Louis, MO-IL	7,248	25,469	3.5	2,219	30.6
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	6,563	15,303	2.3	1,483	22.6
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	6,539	7,847	1.2	674	10.3
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	6,534	8,240	1.3	207	3.2
San Diego, CA	6,252	15,536	2.5	1,497	23.9
Yuma, AZ	5,962	16,288	2.7	3,148	52.8
Indianapolis, IN	5,954	18,846	3.2	2,098	35.2
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	5,889	13,627	2.3	815	13.8
Wichita, KS	5,835	6,824	1.2	417	7.1
Orange County, CA	5,703	16,448	2.9	1,551	27.2
Newark, NJ	5,676	13,860	2.4	1,302	22.9
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	5,633	15,551	2.8	1,022	18.1
Kansas City, MO-KS	5,614	14,397	2.6	1,059	18.9
Miami, FL	5,608	13,794	2.5	1,680	30.0
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	5,516	12,422	2.3	1,193	21.6
Austin-San Marcos, TX	5,512	9,235	1.7	960	17.4
Modesto, CA	5,510	11,847	2.2	1,478	26.8
San Francisco, CA	5,452	16,904	3.1	1,746	32.0
Atlanta, GA	5,397	13,504	2.5	1,997	37.0
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	5,392	12,504	2.3	1,186	22.0
Oakland, CA	5,374	13,667	2.5	1,109	20.6
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	5,250	17,099	3.3	2,121	40.4
Scranton-Wilkes Barre-Hazleton, PA	5,193	6,590	1.3	453	8.7
Sacramento, CA	4,771	12,279	2.6	1,258	26.4
Erie, PA	4,747	5,362	1.1	356	7.5
Rockford, IL	4,716	12,066	2.6	753	16.0
Oklahoma City, OK	4,684	11,655	2.5	809	17.3
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	4,463	11,875	2.7	2,220	49.7
Fort Wayne, IN	4,380	9,541	2.2	774	17.7
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC	4,347	9,835	2.3	1,057	24.3
Tampa-St Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	4,340	12,778	2.9	1,356	31.2
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	4,229	9,047	2.1	752	17.8
Ventura, CA	4,068	10,446	2.6	960	23.6

¹ The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program tracks continued claim activity for initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs once a month during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week, which is usually the week including the 12th day of the month. Continued claims with earnings are excluded because such individuals are classified as

employed in the CPS. Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. (See the Technical Note for additional information.)

² See footnote 1, table 1.

The top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas in terms of the level of extended mass layoff initial claims activity are shown.

Table 18. Unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, 2003

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total ²	1,403,349	283,202	20.2
Age			
Under 30 years of age	271,426	49,840	18.4
30-44	541,338	108,970	20.1
45-54	354,580	71,536	20.2
55 years of age or over	216,994	49,716	22.9
Not available	19,011	3,140	16.5
Gender			
Male.....	787,011	143,564	18.2
Female.....	610,780	139,208	22.8
Not available	5,558	430	7.7
Race/ethnicity			
White.....	762,771	132,706	17.4
Black	200,754	51,631	25.7
Hispanic origin	285,969	65,343	22.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	11,252	2,260	20.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	32,452	8,097	25.0
Not available	110,151	23,165	21.0

¹ Final payment information for Mass Layoff Statistics claimants is collected weekly. (See the Technical Note for additional information.)

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 19. **Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2001-2003**

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
United States ¹	8,349	7,295	7,346	1,751,368	1,546,976	1,502,825	1,615,522	1,375,781	1,403,349
Northeast	1,328	1,336	1,312	257,909	270,557	242,186	284,026	282,584	258,173
New England	420	367	318	88,372	79,787	64,868	71,834	63,177	49,395
Middle Atlantic	908	969	994	169,537	190,770	177,318	212,192	219,407	208,778
South	1,895	1,765	1,578	396,407	336,018	297,277	381,628	348,523	288,698
South Atlantic	1,026	977	991	202,406	188,220	199,110	190,075	174,085	168,967
East South Central	352	292	191	65,596	53,721	32,019	55,714	42,612	25,574
West South Central	517	496	396	128,405	94,077	66,148	135,839	131,826	94,157
Midwest	2,301	1,931	1,998	516,137	375,722	388,786	470,244	365,867	403,325
East North Central	1,810	1,454	1,575	424,493	285,819	309,606	368,975	274,643	330,948
West North Central	491	477	423	91,644	89,903	79,180	101,269	91,224	72,377
West	2,825	2,263	2,458	580,915	564,679	574,576	479,624	378,807	453,153
Mountain	464	379	300	109,264	121,111	66,755	84,480	57,782	47,423
Pacific	2,361	1,884	2,158	471,651	443,568	507,821	395,144	321,025	405,730

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The States (and the District of Columbia) that make up the census divisions are: **New England**—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; **Middle Atlantic**—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; **South Atlantic**—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; **East South Central**—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and

Tennessee; **West South Central**—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; **East North Central**—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; **West North Central**—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; **Mountain**—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and **Pacific**—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 20. **State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, 2001-2003**

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Total ¹	8,349	7,295	7,346	1,751,368	1,546,976	1,502,825	1,615,522	1,375,781	1,403,349
Alabama	108	75	31	22,092	15,513	5,262	18,259	15,991	5,639
Alaska	(²)	19	30	(²)	2,084	4,027	(²)	2,084	3,968
Arizona	129	132	97	24,045	46,240	20,478	23,787	22,794	15,700
Arkansas	27	23	19	6,077	4,172	4,206	4,069	5,901	2,089
California	1,960	1,497	1,807	387,961	357,547	436,405	325,762	252,040	344,697
Colorado	118	100	73	30,124	38,195	21,211	17,529	14,542	11,664
Connecticut	60	69	60	15,009	15,599	11,783	8,701	13,663	9,884
Delaware	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	13	11	13	3,623	2,173	1,831	3,623	2,568	1,831
Florida	531	511	561	97,585	100,390	112,216	92,476	85,661	90,689
Georgia	74	79	102	21,215	17,696	21,075	12,826	19,839	19,874
Hawaii	48	28	22	6,272	4,183	4,150	8,901	4,294	3,508
Idaho	45	25	44	7,726	4,934	7,477	5,331	2,743	8,801
Illinois	678	641	587	173,892	154,708	133,517	134,025	125,079	114,280
Indiana	191	170	163	40,361	35,019	38,619	42,936	32,372	38,258
Iowa	101	43	57	15,591	5,529	9,394	18,350	7,147	8,877
Kansas	42	54	43	14,574	16,451	10,532	19,825	24,012	12,344
Kentucky	85	94	68	17,420	14,184	12,015	15,492	10,735	8,706
Louisiana	80	97	78	10,747	16,907	9,942	9,980	12,429	8,177
Maine	43	37	40	10,177	8,983	7,957	6,161	5,767	5,557
Maryland	39	44	23	9,381	7,831	4,197	5,529	6,001	3,035
Massachusetts	245	199	168	46,850	46,491	40,079	45,173	35,921	28,616
Michigan	352	135	257	95,889	19,560	46,704	77,579	24,294	70,343
Minnesota	199	187	180	35,595	33,999	27,041	34,654	29,794	25,499
Mississippi	69	45	31	11,485	7,696	4,987	8,133	4,927	2,883
Missouri	120	147	100	21,674	26,442	25,585	24,187	23,740	20,131
Montana	22	22	25	4,230	3,980	4,495	3,192	2,646	3,149
Nebraska	4	24	21	704	3,550	3,392	613	2,888	2,623
Nevada	72	48	20	23,872	10,321	3,734	21,791	8,209	3,039
New Hampshire	29	17	19	9,232	2,382	1,835	5,750	2,525	1,950
New Jersey	200	263	242	37,389	46,906	41,102	41,502	46,721	43,598
New Mexico	23	20	24	5,692	4,072	3,670	3,566	2,485	2,902
New York	367	389	425	73,252	81,169	93,910	61,434	82,021	84,157
North Carolina	206	144	147	44,013	31,625	33,484	39,067	26,404	29,498
North Dakota	18	17	14	2,752	3,066	2,171	2,718	2,839	1,965
Ohio	338	302	289	56,069	39,052	37,644	60,138	52,195	52,787
Oklahoma	46	26	45	9,668	3,972	7,915	12,914	4,582	9,208
Oregon	164	127	115	29,791	23,904	15,817	29,076	22,237	19,950
Pennsylvania	341	317	327	58,896	62,695	42,306	109,256	90,665	81,023
Rhode Island	29	25	20	5,188	2,512	2,035	4,191	2,537	2,209
South Carolina	52	53	34	5,382	7,349	4,443	14,229	10,723	4,310
South Dakota	7	5	8	754	866	1,065	922	804	938
Tennessee	90	78	61	14,599	16,328	9,755	13,830	10,959	8,346
Texas	364	350	254	101,913	69,026	44,085	108,876	108,914	74,683
Utah	54	30	15	13,496	12,283	4,773	9,205	4,144	1,971
Vermont	14	20	11	1,916	3,820	1,179	1,858	2,764	1,179
Virginia	96	102	85	19,278	16,865	18,077	20,600	19,126	16,610
Washington	183	213	184	46,491	55,850	47,422	30,736	40,370	33,607
West Virginia	9	31	22	1,115	4,107	3,440	921	3,579	2,773
Wisconsin	251	206	279	58,282	37,480	53,122	54,297	40,703	55,280
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	84	47	51	17,444	8,234	6,459	17,330	9,903	9,411

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

Table 21. Top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas in 2003: Number of extended mass layoff events and separations

Metropolitan Statistical Area	2002			2003		
	Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, 331 Metropolitan Statistical Areas ² ..	4,799	938,022	...	4,108	786,974	...
Total, top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas...	3,128	664,088	...	2,647	559,752	...
Chicago, IL	358	80,110	1	289	62,945	1
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	205	49,357	2	169	49,049	2
Fresno, CA	137	39,998	3	142	44,377	3
Salinas, CA	59	19,858	6	74	22,266	4
New York, NY	140	27,261	5	118	20,399	5
Bakersfield, CA	91	27,649	4	76	19,715	6
Boston, MA-NH	82	14,563	13	67	15,025	7
Detroit, MI	63	10,718	22	90	14,023	8
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	84	17,579	9	70	13,650	9
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	93	15,314	11	87	13,393	10
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	66	11,052	20	54	12,945	11
San Jose, CA	128	19,086	7	79	11,740	12
Modesto, CA	21	13,239	15	31	11,487	13
Houston, TX	89	11,305	19	84	11,269	14
Yuma, AZ	47	16,125	10	32	9,861	15
St. Louis, MO-IL	53	10,929	21	35	8,758	16
Stockton-Lodi, CA	32	5,843	42	36	8,677	17
Indianapolis, IN	33	6,574	36	31	8,447	18
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	53	11,908	17	44	8,277	19
Ventura, CA	43	8,927	27	47	8,246	20
San Diego, CA	59	9,754	24	45	8,099	21
Sacramento, CA	31	13,606	14	35	7,972	22
Pittsburgh, PA	58	8,336	30	66	7,688	23
Atlanta, GA	31	5,480	45	30	7,647	24
Orange County, CA	54	7,545	34	48	7,529	25
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC ..	22	3,065	68	23	7,369	26
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	11	1,722	108	45	7,215	27
Gary, IN	13	3,501	61	17	6,965	28
Miami, FL	74	11,309	18	36	6,761	29
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	32	5,899	41	36	6,699	30
Yakima, WA	27	7,821	33	25	6,487	31
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	53	18,641	8	42	6,479	32
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	32	6,479	37	27	6,423	33
Kansas City, MO-KS	49	12,060	16	21	6,411	34
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	73	14,875	12	52	6,349	35
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	6	653	179	6	6,242	36
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	62	6,839	35	57	5,958	37
Tampa-St Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	53	9,724	25	42	5,887	38
Dallas, TX	78	9,671	26	40	5,861	39
San Francisco, CA	65	8,372	29	37	5,729	40
Bloomington, IN	5	2,055	95	5	5,560	41
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	40	5,914	40	41	5,424	42
Newark, NJ	49	8,054	32	38	5,356	43
Rockford, IL	18	3,363	64	23	5,225	44
Oakland, CA	60	6,321	38	39	5,177	45
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	24	3,663	60	26	4,877	46
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	23	2,971	71	28	4,672	47
Orlando, FL	39	4,845	50	26	4,437	48
Merced, CA	20	5,754	43	17	4,366	49
Oklahoma City, OK	11	1,527	116	19	4,339	50

¹ Metropolitan Statistical Areas are ranked by the number of separations in 2003.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas shown in this table are defined in *Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1999*, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, June 1999.

Table 22. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, 1996-2003

Nature of recall	Percent of events ¹							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ALL LAYOFF EVENTS								
Anticipate a recall.....	60.5	65.8	60.2	59.9	60.7	44.6	46.5	47.0
Timeframe								
Within 6 months.....	81.5	81.4	83.4	83.2	83.1	80.1	79.3	82.7
Within 3 months.....	48.4	50.4	51.3	44.2	45.0	44.0	45.4	46.3
Size of recall								
At least half.....	89.9	90.7	93.0	89.6	89.0	84.4	87.1	86.5
All workers.....	59.0	61.0	62.3	49.3	48.2	36.4	36.6	39.8
LAYOFF EVENTS DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD								
Anticipate a recall.....	91.8	94.9	92.1	93.9	94.1	91.5	92.1	93.8
Timeframe								
Within 6 months.....	84.2	86.0	88.1	87.1	86.8	86.4	84.7	86.5
Within 3 months.....	42.7	48.5	47.3	41.7	42.2	40.6	44.6	43.6
Size of recall								
At least half.....	94.3	95.5	97.0	94.6	93.1	91.7	90.3	92.1
All workers.....	65.2	70.1	66.3	53.6	51.7	42.5	42.8	46.2
ALL LAYOFFS EVENTS, EXCLUDING THOSE DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD								
Anticipate a recall.....	40.2	42.0	39.4	33.6	33.5	25.5	23.5	22.9
Timeframe								
Within 6 months.....	77.4	72.9	76.2	74.6	74.7	71.0	68.7	74.7
Within 3 months.....	56.8	53.8	57.4	49.5	51.5	49.0	46.9	51.9
Size of recall								
At least half.....	83.3	81.9	86.9	78.8	79.7	73.8	80.9	74.7
All workers.....	49.6	44.0	56.2	40.2	40.3	27.6	24.1	26.3

¹ See footnote 1, table1.

Table 23. **Distribution of extended mass layoff events with expected recall, by industry and reason for layoff, 1996-2003**

Measure	Percent of layoff events							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total ¹	60.5	65.8	60.2	59.9	60.7	44.6	46.5	47.0
Industry								
Total, private	60.7	65.4	60.0	59.6	60.6	44.0	46.0	47.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	92.6	95.2	93.2	92.8	91.4	92.8	89.9	81.2
Mining	41.2	61.5	42.2	34.1	61.1	62.3	59.0	68.6
Utilities	14.3	33.3	11.1	55.6	31.8	26.3	31.6	27.3
Construction	70.3	73.0	69.3	72.7	81.6	72.6	76.5	71.9
Manufacturing.....	56.0	58.4	55.6	47.5	48.5	33.5	33.2	38.7
Wholesale trade	41.4	48.6	43.5	36.8	35.5	18.3	32.0	26.6
Retail trade	28.3	29.3	29.3	32.5	29.1	21.2	19.4	25.7
Transportation and warehousing	72.8	78.0	72.2	73.4	70.3	54.9	53.3	54.8
Information	45.2	48.2	25.0	25.9	26.0	8.6	10.7	9.8
Finance and insurance	8.7	7.5	3.8	5.4	5.3	2.8	2.0	3.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	60.0	37.5	50.0	61.5	41.2	24.2	29.4	13.6
Professional and technical services	58.0	57.0	49.1	50.4	50.8	20.6	30.9	32.7
Management of companies and enterprises	33.3	66.7	63.6	33.3	50.0	37.5	25.0	35.0
Administrative and waste services	53.2	51.6	43.4	37.9	52.2	38.8	37.2	31.3
Educational services.....	50.0	76.9	61.5	55.6	54.5	33.3	57.9	48.1
Health care and social assistance	62.1	70.2	61.3	63.3	56.6	68.4	63.1	60.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	82.2	82.7	68.3	83.2	81.7	76.2	82.3	68.6
Accommodation and food services	73.5	74.9	66.7	70.2	73.5	55.0	62.3	64.8
Other services, except public administration.....	81.4	87.5	83.1	80.5	82.3	72.0	72.5	66.7
Unclassified	40.0	40.0	—	30.4	32.3	28.9	9.1	57.1
Government	57.1	73.0	64.1	68.3	63.9	65.6	58.0	46.2
Reason for layoff								
Automation	57.1	33.3	66.7	20.0	—	36.4	40.0	—
Bankruptcy	3.9	11.3	4.9	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.7	2.8
Business ownership change	9.0	14.8	9.1	7.4	4.0	4.3	3.7	5.8
Contract cancellation	36.4	24.6	25.0	25.6	28.7	16.7	13.6	13.1
Contract completion	58.7	62.1	43.2	47.7	57.6	52.0	53.4	42.0
Domestic relocation	9.2	5.2	4.4	5.4	—	5.0	4.9	2.0
Energy-related.....	—	—	33.3	50.0	40.0	20.0	33.3	—
Environment-related.....	42.9	—	57.1	7.7	28.6	—	66.7	60.0
Financial difficulty	12.3	10.3	9.2	8.9	7.5	8.3	6.6	12.9
Import competition	9.7	12.1	18.9	5.2	9.5	9.1	9.5	5.4
Labor dispute	50.0	59.4	77.1	61.5	48.3	61.5	54.5	60.0
Material shortage	57.1	84.6	87.0	70.0	83.3	40.0	44.4	80.0
Model changeover	83.3	94.4	84.2	71.4	77.8	53.8	50.0	66.7
Natural disaster	81.3	60.0	33.3	—	100.0	75.0	100.0	33.3
Non-natural disaster	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	6.7	37.5	—
Overseas relocation	7.7	5.3	5.7	—	2.3	1.3	4.4	1.6
Plant or machine repair	87.0	100.0	90.6	92.9	84.2	100.0	83.3	95.8
Product line discontinued	28.6	27.7	22.2	17.1	20.0	4.9	7.1	2.9
Reorganization within company	14.2	14.1	12.0	13.0	11.6	6.3	4.8	7.3
Seasonal work	91.5	94.7	91.8	93.9	94.0	91.0	91.9	93.6
Slack work	73.6	74.1	71.0	70.3	69.5	42.6	36.8	47.8
Vacation period	100.0	98.9	98.1	94.1	98.8	99.2	97.0	97.0
Weather-related	86.7	89.2	95.5	94.9	86.4	90.7	91.9	95.9
Other	29.3	23.6	27.7	18.8	23.8	14.9	15.8	14.7
Not reported	1.2	2.3	1.0	1.1	.7	.7	.3	—

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

indirectly related to the September 11 attacks.

² Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the third quarter of 2001, in order to identify layoffs directly or

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 24. Number of extended mass layoff events and separations from which the employer does not expect a recall, by industry and reason for layoff, 2003

Measure	Events	Separations
Total ¹	2,611	525,372
Industry		
Total, private	2,480	499,366
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	23	5,186
Mining	12	2,535
Utilities	14	1,971
Construction	156	21,782
Manufacturing	962	182,819
Wholesale trade	94	15,559
Retail trade	222	64,421
Transportation and warehousing	96	29,903
Information	156	30,060
Finance and insurance	143	29,175
Real estate and rental and leasing	12	1,998
Professional and technical services	95	14,908
Management of companies and enterprises	11	2,103
Administrative and waste services	350	71,261
Educational services	6	2,383
Health care and social assistance	61	10,425
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	20	3,931
Accommodation and food services	30	6,751
Other services, except public administration	16	2,144
Unclassified	1	51
Government	131	26,006
Reason for layoff		
Automation	5	1,016
Bankruptcy	161	55,833
Business ownership change	106	29,833
Contract cancellation	95	18,394
Contract completion	421	69,692
Domestic relocation	95	15,390
Energy-related	(²)	(²)
Environment-related	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	332	69,707
Import competition	100	21,190
Labor dispute	(²)	(²)
Material shortage	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	3	347
Natural disaster	3	475
Non-natural disaster	(²)	(²)
Overseas relocation	60	13,015
Plant or machine repair	(²)	(²)
Product line discontinued	33	5,680
Reorganization within company	607	119,367
Seasonal work	65	13,271
Slack work	354	56,621
Vacation period	(²)	(²)
Weather-related	—	—
Other	123	24,341
Not reported	38	9,609
Internal company restructuring ³	1,206	274,740

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Internal company restructuring consists of bank-

ruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 25. **Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations by primary reason for layoff, 1999-2003**

Reason for layoff	Layoff events					Separations				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total, all reasons ¹	684	778	1,253	1,176	932	185,298	188,660	379,776	303,671	214,110
Automation	(²)	(²)	—	—	—	(²)	(²)	—	—	—
Bankruptcy	89	120	208	155	122	43,804	48,246	112,541	63,346	42,824
Business ownership change	88	60	82	88	52	24,704	14,262	32,606	24,338	15,537
Contract cancellation	26	36	35	62	28	4,193	6,445	8,919	15,804	7,239
Contract completed	12	9	6	14	22	2,445	1,189	1,735	6,296	3,828
Domestic relocation	40	51	76	80	70	7,492	8,529	14,616	15,956	11,905
Energy-related	3	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	457	(²)	1,457	(²)	(²)
Environment-related	7	4	(²)	—	(²)	2,543	569	(²)	—	(²)
Financial difficulty	111	197	299	223	175	28,792	41,193	71,638	59,423	39,671
Import competition	64	47	78	49	78	20,095	10,351	17,864	10,614	17,672
Labor dispute	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)
Material shortage	(²)	(²)	5	3	—	(²)	(²)	681	629	—
Model changeover	—	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	(²)
Natural disaster	—	—	—	—	(²)	—	—	—	—	(²)
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)	7	(²)	—	(³)	(³)	2,404	(²)	—
Overseas relocation	26	18	49	38	35	4,868	3,801	10,512	8,276	9,445
Plant or machine repair	—	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Product line discontinued	6	6	7	10	11	970	1,749	3,960	1,304	1,744
Reorganization within company	123	127	178	225	195	25,600	33,316	50,759	49,718	35,614
Seasonal work	(²)	3	15	3	—	(²)	233	2,994	545	—
Slack work	26	32	96	130	63	4,432	4,664	26,472	23,125	11,787
Vacation period	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weather-related	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Other	44	49	76	46	42	11,365	10,928	16,465	11,392	11,083
Not reported	13	14	26	45	31	2,514	2,035	3,238	11,991	4,440
Internal company restructuring ⁴	411	504	767	691	544	122,900	137,017	267,544	196,825	133,646

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the third quarter 2001 in order to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to the September

11 attacks.

⁴ Internal company restructuring consists of bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization within company.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 26. Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations by major industry sector, 1999-2003

Industry	Layoff events					Separations				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total ¹	684	778	1,253	1,176	932	185,298	188,660	379,776	303,671	214,110
Total, private	681	771	1,252	1,166	927	184,165	186,791	379,701	300,923	212,355
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10	16	12	11	8	2,195	3,456	2,341	2,289	1,580
Mining	19	4	9	11	5	5,893	488	2,812	1,761	1,222
Utilities	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	764	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	13	5	19	14	18	3,306	510	2,055	2,820	5,067
Manufacturing	348	405	650	575	469	77,469	85,940	165,004	116,142	94,863
Wholesale trade	32	34	51	42	42	5,455	7,397	11,328	7,099	6,815
Retail trade	103	113	189	169	123	49,998	43,888	69,961	74,152	45,136
Transportation and warehousing	31	32	37	71	29	6,457	6,176	10,405	25,682	8,931
Information	7	17	71	52	37	1,953	3,206	18,489	10,745	8,048
Finance and insurance	19	26	38	39	39	4,192	6,210	10,636	9,279	9,270
Real estate and rental and leasing	—	(²)	8	5	(²)	—	(²)	3,216	674	(²)
Professional and technical services	12	13	41	24	20	1,746	1,434	7,601	6,612	3,877
Management of companies and enterprises	4	(²)	(²)	4	4	428	(²)	(²)	1,150	1,001
Administrative and waste services	24	24	49	72	64	9,025	6,069	55,019	24,780	14,926
Educational services	(²)	(²)	6	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	834	(²)	—
Health care and social assistance	30	45	23	30	27	9,612	15,423	5,149	5,954	4,285
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3	(²)	7	4	7	321	(²)	1,978	3,685	1,398
Accommodation and food services	16	9	28	17	18	4,853	2,628	9,960	3,307	3,796
Other services, except public administration	5	10	4	17	12	770	1,354	463	3,430	1,660
Unclassified	3	3	7	5	1	303	455	1,940	896	51
Government	3	7	1	10	5	1,133	1,869	75	2,748	1,755

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 27. **Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations, top 50 three-digit NAICS industries in 2003**

Industry	NAICS	Permanent closures					
		2002			2003		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total ² .....	...	1,176	303,671	...	932	214,110	...
Total, top 50 industries .....	...	1,093	292,274	...	859	203,140	...
General merchandise stores	452	81	47,484	1	51	24,757	1
Administrative and support services	561	71	24,698	2	63	14,786	2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	74	15,280	4	56	12,240	3
Food and beverage stores	445	22	12,239	5	26	11,194	4
Machinery manufacturing	333	32	7,593	10	31	8,847	5
Textile mills	313	35	7,103	12	27	8,334	6
Apparel manufacturing	315	50	10,672	7	36	8,056	7
Primary metal manufacturing	331	36	7,399	11	33	7,447	8
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	58	10,869	6	38	7,241	9
Food manufacturing	311	34	10,283	8	35	6,258	10
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	31	5,581	15	26	5,583	11
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	37	5,891	14	32	5,532	12
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	12	2,485	32	21	4,048	13
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	18	2,938	29	24	3,950	14
Warehousing and storage	493	6	953	49	6	3,926	15
Chemical manufacturing	325	21	4,408	20	17	3,922	16
Professional and technical services	541	24	6,612	13	20	3,877	17
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	19	3,862	23	15	3,797	18
Paper manufacturing	322	26	5,131	17	18	3,690	19
Telecommunications	517	39	9,094	9	18	3,583	20
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	335	27	5,287	16	22	3,227	21
Wood product manufacturing	321	26	4,430	19	24	3,188	22
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	13	1,923	38	15	3,110	23
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	9	1,368	44	16	2,898	24
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6	2,043	37	5	2,861	25
Hospitals	622	13	4,016	21	12	2,608	26
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	16	3,806	25	16	2,419	27
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	22	3,856	24	14	2,163	28
Food services and drinking places	722	11	1,682	41	10	2,059	29
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	(³)	(³)	74	4	2,007	30
Air transportation	481	8	3,975	22	6	1,950	31
Printing and related support activities	323	18	2,889	31	14	1,766	32
Accommodation	721	6	1,625	42	8	1,737	33
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	26	5,005	18	13	1,640	34
Nonstore retailers	454	7	3,279	28	7	1,449	35
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	8	2,932	30	(³)	(³)	36
Broadcasting, except Internet	515	(³)	(³)	77	(³)	(³)	37
Textile product mills	314	(³)	(³)	53	8	1,339	38
Construction of buildings	236	(³)	(³)	74	6	1,253	39
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	15	2,135	36	9	1,149	40
Truck transportation	484	38	16,681	3	5	1,149	40
Mining, except oil and gas	212	11	1,761	39	4	1,137	42
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	518	3	403	62	4	1,134	43
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	451	10	2,308	35	5	1,097	44
Personal and laundry services	812	5	709	54	8	1,016	45
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	4	272	68	(³)	(³)	46
Management of companies and enterprises	551	4	1,150	46	4	1,001	47
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	(³)	(³)	73	7	985	48
Health and personal care stores	446	9	2,397	34	5	962	49
Specialty trade contractors	238	6	592	58	7	953	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2003.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

Table 28. **Permanent worksite closures: Over-the-year comparisons of extended mass layoff events and separations by State, 2002-2003**

State	Layoffs			Separations		
	2002	2003	Change	2002	2003	Change
Total ¹	1,176	932	-244	303,671	214,110	-89,561
Alabama.....	15	5	-10	2,501	701	-1,800
Alaska.....	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Arizona.....	6	8	2	1,395	1,492	97
Arkansas.....	7	7	—	1,322	1,446	124
California.....	191	175	-16	45,864	41,975	-3,889
Colorado.....	5	6	1	1,619	4,000	2,381
Connecticut.....	15	9	-6	4,657	1,875	-2,782
Delaware.....	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia.....	3	—	-3	411	—	-411
Florida.....	64	64	—	17,001	15,201	-1,800
Georgia.....	17	28	11	5,150	8,250	3,100
Hawaii.....	4	(²)	(²)	674	(²)	(²)
Idaho.....	6	10	4	1,086	1,310	224
Illinois.....	73	52	-21	19,075	12,925	-6,150
Indiana.....	30	26	-4	6,858	5,577	-1,281
Iowa.....	8	12	4	1,353	3,587	2,234
Kansas.....	19	11	-8	6,092	1,946	-4,146
Kentucky.....	30	19	-11	5,046	4,648	-398
Louisiana.....	12	10	-2	2,122	1,729	-393
Maine.....	10	11	1	2,469	2,672	203
Maryland.....	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	1,331	(²)
Massachusetts.....	27	27	—	9,159	6,089	-3,070
Michigan.....	22	17	-5	4,713	2,983	-1,730
Minnesota.....	11	4	-7	4,912	1,610	-3,302
Mississippi.....	23	14	-9	5,231	2,636	-2,595
Missouri.....	30	18	-12	5,913	4,267	-1,646
Montana.....	—	4	4	—	707	707
Nebraska.....	4	4	—	447	928	481
Nevada.....	10	6	-4	3,126	1,959	-1,167
New Hampshire.....	4	(²)	(²)	751	(²)	(²)
New Jersey.....	58	33	-25	13,051	6,540	-6,511
New Mexico.....	3	7	4	891	920	29
New York.....	40	47	7	10,492	9,691	-801
North Carolina.....	56	58	2	14,831	18,399	3,568
North Dakota.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Ohio.....	79	64	-15	15,917	9,377	-6,540
Oklahoma.....	8	8	—	1,607	907	-700
Oregon.....	11	14	3	2,032	2,728	696
Pennsylvania.....	24	3	-21	11,525	498	-11,027
Rhode Island.....	7	(²)	(²)	745	(²)	(²)
South Carolina.....	15	(²)	(²)	1,914	(²)	(²)
South Dakota.....	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	383	(²)
Tennessee.....	48	34	-14	13,166	6,598	-6,568
Texas.....	73	35	-38	32,592	10,963	-21,629
Utah.....	10	(²)	(²)	6,528	(²)	(²)
Vermont.....	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	-623
Virginia.....	37	17	-20	7,800	4,705	-3,095
Washington.....	21	15	-6	3,999	2,959	-1,040
West Virginia.....	14	5	-9	2,068	836	-1,232
Wisconsin.....	20	22	2	3,844	3,724	-120
Wyoming.....	—	(²)	1	—	(²)	117

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 29. **Permanent worksite closures: Extended mass layoff events and separations, top 25 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2003**

Metropolitan Statistical Area	2002			2003		
	Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, 331 Metropolitan Statistical Areas ²	759	160,275	...	606	123,457	...
Total, top 25 Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	332	82,639	...	265	61,215	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	46	10,925	2	41	10,856	1
Chicago, IL	45	11,367	1	27	5,518	2
Atlanta, GA	8	2,273	14	9	4,084	3
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	6	1,623	27	7	2,780	4
San Jose, CA	21	3,732	5	16	2,685	5
Orange County, CA	11	1,586	31	17	2,526	6
Oakland, CA	8	871	53	12	2,409	7
Stockton-Lodi, CA	(³)	(³)	136	(³)	(³)	8
Tampa-St Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	11	1,967	20	12	2,094	9
Denver, CO	(³)	(³)	142	(³)	(³)	10
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	12	1,731	24	13	1,943	11
New York, NY	11	1,695	25	11	1,800	12
Orlando, FL	3	227	127	7	1,780	13
Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, NC	5	1,474	35	9	1,759	14
Fresno, CA	4	665	62	5	1,724	15
Detroit, MI	11	3,334	6	8	1,679	16
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC ..	(³)	(³)	143	5	1,671	17
St. Louis, MO-IL	9	1,363	37	8	1,612	18
Boston, MA-NH	14	3,091	7	8	1,574	19
San Diego, CA	10	2,428	13	10	1,497	20
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	4	588	70	7	1,437	21
Houston, TX	6	2,008	19	6	1,412	22
Fort Lauderdale, FL	7	1,020	50	7	1,382	23
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	10	2,269	15	7	1,382	23
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	5	955	51	7	1,361	25

¹ Metropolitan Statistical Areas are ranked by the number of separations in 2003.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ Data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas shown in this table are defined in *Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1999*, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, June 1999.

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a Federal-State program that uses a standardized, automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each State's unemployment insurance (UI) database. Establishments that have at least 50 initial claims for unemployment insurance filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period are contacted by the State agency in charge of the UI program to determine whether these separations are of at least 31 days duration, and, if so, information is obtained on the total number of persons separated and the reasons for these separations. Establishments are identified according to industry classification and location, and unemployment insurance claimants are identified by such demographic factors as age, race, gender, ethnic group, and place of residence. The MLS program yields information on an individual's entire spell of unemployment, to the point at which regular unemployment insurance benefits are exhausted.

The MLS program resumed in April 1995; it had been terminated in November 1992 due to lack of funding. However, due to changes in concepts and definitions, data from the resumed program are not comparable to earlier data.

In addition, the MLS program discontinued the collection of dislocated worker information during 2003 because of budget constraints.

Definitions

Clothing manufacturing and distribution. Industries involved in the production and distribution of clothing. These industries include cotton farming; cotton ginning; textile mills; apparel manufacturing; footwear manufacturing; apparel and piece goods merchant wholesalers; clothing stores; shoe stores; department stores; and formal wear and costume rental.

Communications equipment. The industries included in this grouping, which are from the *Digital Economy, 2003*, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, are: telephone apparatus manufacturing; audio and video equipment manufacturing; broadcast and wireless communications equipment; fiber optic cable manufacturing; software reproducing; and magnetic and optical recording media manufacturing.

Communications services. The industries included in this grouping, which are from the *Digital Economy, 2003*, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, are: wired telecommunications carriers; cellular

and other wireless carriers; telecommunications resellers; cable and other program distribution; satellite telecommunications; other telecommunications; and communication equipment repair.

Continued claim. A claim filed after the initial claim, by mail, telephone, or in person, for waiting period credit or payment for a certified week of unemployment. The MLS program collects continued claims for one week each month. That is generally the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month and is referred to as the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week. Because continued claims are not tracked for all weeks, an exact measure of insured jobless duration is not available.

Computer hardware. The industries included in this grouping, which are from the *Digital Economy, 2003*, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, are: semiconductor machinery manufacturing; office machinery manufacturing; electronic computer manufacturing; computer storage device manufacturing; computer terminal manufacturing; other computer peripheral equipment manufacturing; electron tube manufacturing; bare printed circuit board manufacturing; semiconductors and related device manufacturing; electronic capacitor manufacturing; electronic resistor manufacturing; electronic coils, transformers, and inductors; electronic connector manufacturing; printed circuit assembly manufacturing; other electronic component manufacturing; industrial process variable instruments; electricity and signal testing instruments; analytical laboratory instrument manufacturing; computer and software merchant wholesalers; and computer and software stores.

Establishment. A unit at a single physical location at which predominantly one type of economic activity is conducted.

Extended layoff event. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an establishment during a 5-week period, with at least 50 workers separated for more than 30 days.

Final payment recipients. Persons who have exhausted all of their unemployment insurance benefits and are no longer eligible for any further benefits.

Food production, processing, and distribution. Industries that are involved in the production and distribution of food. These industries include oilseed and grain farming; vegetable

and melon farming; fruit and tree nut farming; food crops grown under cover; sugarcane farming; hay farming; all other crop farming; cattle ranching and farming; hog and pig farming; poultry and egg production; sheep and goat farming; animal aquaculture; apiculture; all other animal production; fishing, hunting and trapping; soil preparation, planting, and cultivating; crop harvesting, primarily by machine; other postharvest crop activities; farm labor contractors and crew leaders; farm management services; support activities for animal production; food manufacturing; beverage manufacturing; grocery and related product wholesalers; farm product raw material merchant wholesalers; alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers; farm supplies merchant wholesalers; food and beverage stores; food (health) supplement stores; refrigerated warehousing and storage; farm product warehousing and storage; veterinary services; and food services and drinking places.

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

Layoff. The separation of persons from an employer as part of a mass layoff event. (See below.) Such layoffs involve both persons who are subject to recall and those who are terminated.

Mass layoff. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an establishment beginning in a given month, regardless of duration.

Software and computer services. The industries included in this grouping, which are from the Digital Economy, 2003, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, are: software publishers; Internet service providers; web search portals; data processing and related services; computer and software merchant wholesalers; computer and software stores; custom computer programming services; computer systems design services; computer facilities management services; other computer related services; office equipment rental and leasing; and computer and office machine repair.

Worksite closure. The full closure of either multi-unit or single-unit establishments or the partial closure of a multi-unit establishment where entire worksites affected by layoffs are closed or planned to be closed.

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